



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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SIGHT SAVING

is a science which has become perfect through the labours of eminent men, whose discoveries have made it possible to bring your sight to its natural state by the use of accurate lenses.

N. LAZARUS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately fitted.

No. 19,161 號一十六百一千九萬一第 日二初月九年未己 HONGKONG SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1919. 陸拜禮 號五十二月拾年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$8 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 75 lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers. [10]

On account of the
HIGH RATE of EXCHANGE
all our list prices (except

Mineral Waters) are

now subject to

10 % DISCOUNT

Instead of 5%.

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75 [12]

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

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NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade. [77]

A LING & CO.

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HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

STORE.
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKING.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHAPES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER TAKEN.

TELEPHONE 1319. [78]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.45	" 15 "
12.45	to 1.15	" 15 "
1.15	to 1.45	" 15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 10 "
2.15	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 4.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes
9.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight

SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 15 "
1.00 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	" 15 "
3.30	to 6.00	" 10 "
6.00	to 6.30	" 15 "
6.30	to 8.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Build-
ings, Des Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time-table,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued, until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [79]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 3. A. Local. a.m.	No. 5. Through Express. a.m.	No. 7. Local. a.m.	No. 9. Through Express. a.m.	No. 11. Local. a.m.	No. 13. Through Express. p.m.	No. 15. Local. p.m.	No. 17. Through Express. p.m.	No. 19. Local. p.m.	No. 21. Through Express. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	dep.		7.30		8.35		3.30				
SHUN CHUN	arr.		7.45		8.50		3.45				
Shung Shui	dep.		7.55		9.10		4.00				
Yau Ma Tei	arr.		8.10		9.25		4.15				
Tai Po Market	dep.		8.20		9.40		4.30				
Tai Po	arr.		8.35		9.55		4.45				
Yau Ma Tei	dep.		8.45		10.05		4.55				
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Yau Ma Tei											

LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE

GENUINE

MANILA CIGARS.

REINA VICTORIA

\$ 7.50 per 100-100 in box

PERFECTOS

\$10.00 per 100-25 in box

SUPERBAS

\$14.00 per 100-25 in box

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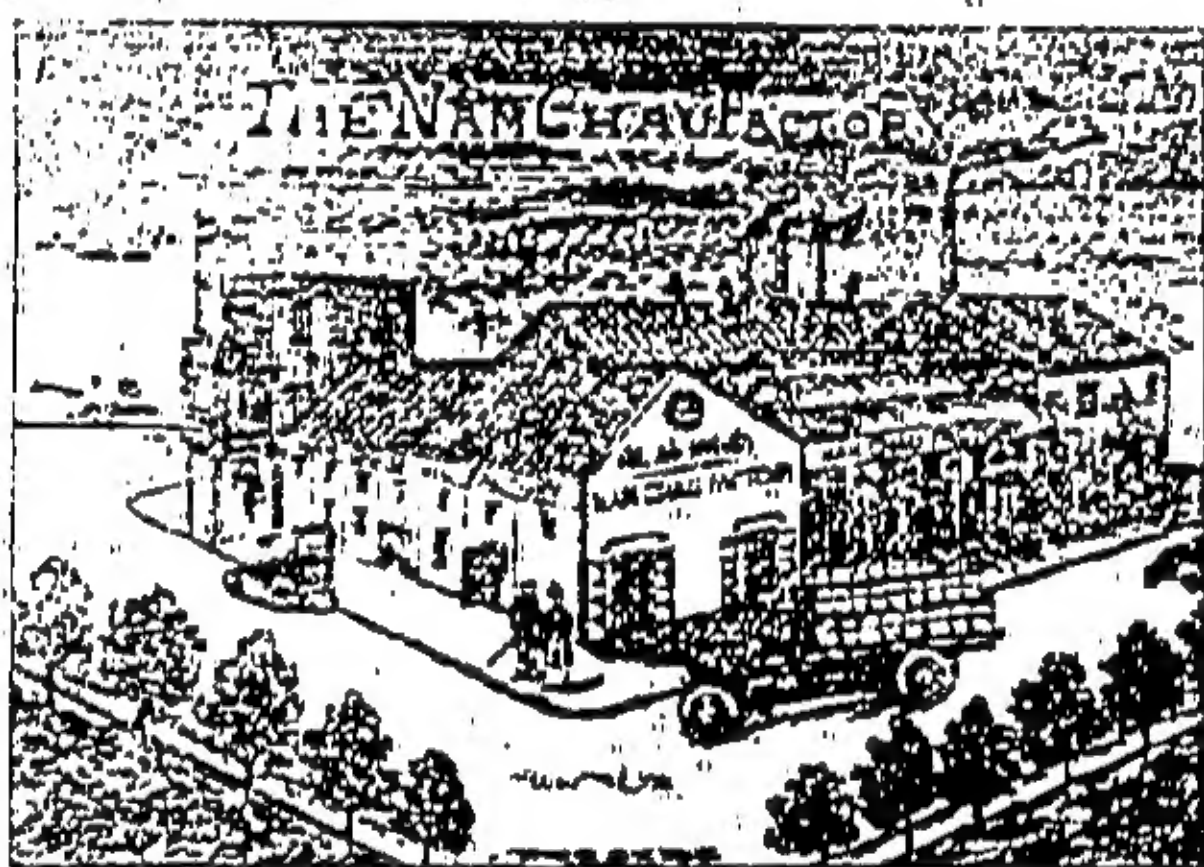
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THESE MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION AT OUR STORE.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufactures the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil Baster or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

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Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

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Factory:—No. 26, Kwei Lin Street, SAMSHUIPO.

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"LA MINERVA"
CIGARS de LUXE

When did I first smoke a "La Minerva" Cigar?
let me see—I think it was in '87. He was quite
a youngster then, in 1883 he was born. Never
before was his appeal to moderate and modern
men so great as now. Have you tried one lately?

EPIQUES one of the "LA MINERVA" family

ACTUAL SIZE, in Boxes of 25 \$2.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NATIONALISATION.

CASE FOR THE MINERS.

MR. SMILLIE'S STATEMENT.

A special conference of the directors of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster, on September 3rd, to consider the situation created by the refusal of the Government to give legislative effect to the recommendation of the Sankey report in favour of the nationalisation of the coal-mining industry, almost unanimously affirmed the executive's resolution for continuing the agitation along constitutional lines. Mr. Robert Smillie, president, and there were 136 delegates present.

In opening the discussion the president said at the meeting, on the previous day, the executive had before them, not the scheme of the Prime Minister or the Government which would take the place of nationalisation, but merely a speech delivered by the Prime Minister as to why the Government had come to the conclusion that they were not going to nationalise the coal mines of the country. It was true that when making that statement the Prime Minister also made a rather garbled statement of what the Government did propose to do. It was sometimes difficult for one to judge of the spirit in which they should approach a matter of this kind, a scheme which was merely talked about and not put into concrete form, but their executive were unanimously of opinion that any proposals outlined by the Prime Minister in his speech for the future government of the mining industry were absolutely unsatisfactory, and could not be accepted by the miners of this country. (Hearty cheer.)

There was one thing which the Government, and certainly the mine-owners, land-owners, and capitalist classes were particularly anxious to accomplish, and that was to take the minds of the people of this country off the proceedings before the Coal Commission. They wished the public to forget all about the enormous profits which were taken out of the pockets of consumers; they wished them to forget the conditions under which the mining community for generations had been working. The colliery owners and capitalists generally, combined with the land-owners, had spent thousands of pounds, hundreds of thousands, on the Press by advertisements against the nationalisation of mines. On reading the speech of the Premier he had a feeling that it was not Lloyd George at all, but a channel through which the capitalists were speaking to the country. There was a time when the Prime Minister spoke of robbing the miners in his Limousine days, but when he spoke on this occasion he was limping and weak from beginning to end, and he neither satisfied the House of Commons, nor did he satisfy the general public outside. Mr. Lloyd George must have been very hard up for argument when he suggested that one of the horses of Mr. Justice Sankey in giving his report to the nation was that under nationalisation strikes would be prevented, and then said: "We have a Yorkshire strike going on at the present time." The Yorkshire strike began because of the bungling and folly of the Government itself. The Yorkshire strike could not be traced to the workers in the Yorkshire coalfield, but their executive could trace it step by step to the Government departments in London, to a small coterie of people, heads of departments, and members of the Cabinet, because after all, the Coal Controller had very little to do with coal control or the mines. It was the power behind him.

"THE ANTI-SMILLIE" PARTY.

It was the little coterie which was called "the anti-Smillie tea party," because it met from time to time to discuss the best methods of circumventing the Miners' Federation in their fight for the nationalisation of the mines. The Yorkshire strike was the fault of these people in refusing to allow a settlement to take place. But the Yorkshire strike took place, not under State ownership, but under the present system. All Mr. Justice Sankey hoped for was that it would be possible to remove causes of strikes. He never suggested that machinery would be set up to crush out strikes if there were causes for strikes. "Give the workers a voice in the control of their own industry, and you will remove nine-tenths of the causes of the strikes which have taken place in the past." In that he believed Mr. Justice Sankey was right in aiming at the prevention of strikes, but these things were put forward by Mr. Lloyd George for the purpose of getting away from the facts of the case.

What were the facts? Nationalisation had been part of the programme of the Miners' Federation for twenty years. The Trades Union Congress had passed it over and over again. "Each of these questions ought to be dealt with from the point of whether they are a national necessity and right or wrong, and if you, Mr. Prime Minister, can prove that each of them are wrong the Miners' Federation will withdraw them and not trouble any more about them," said Mr. Smillie. When they met the Prime Minister earlier in the year he was neutral on the question of nationalisation of mines; but he said: "We cannot accept the principle of nationalisation of mines, we cannot settle your wages question, or your hours question, or your strike question, or your reason together. Let us come together and get at the facts, and if the facts are as you say they are, if you can substantiate the claims you make, then it will be the duty of the Government to meet those claims." Reluctantly they accepted the Commission, and it was because they believed their cause was so just, that they went to the Commission. If the Commission had reported against nationalisation what case would the miners have had to force nationalisation upon the country? The Commission having agreed to the

nationalisation of mines, it was the duty of the Government to carry out the findings. (Cheers.) In Mr. Lloyd George's speech there was some talk of some kind of share in the control of the mines. Before the Commission they put forward a claim in the interest of safety, in the interest of industrial peace in the industry, to joint control with the State in the administration and carrying on of the mining industry in this country. They did not know whether Mr. Lloyd George proposed to accept Sir Arthur Duckham's report or whether he proposed to build up some sort of scheme of his own, but Mr. Lloyd George did vaguely suggest that there was to be some sort of control. The miners wanted effective control for the safety of the men, and effective control for the protection of the public as well.

"We do not," said Mr. Smillie, "want absolute control. We do not want to work the mines in our own interests, forgetful of the interests of others, but we want effective control of an industry which is as much our industry as it is the employers' industry." Mr. Lloyd George said they were not to have control in the management. The miners did propose that they should have a committee which should be consulted on every question—questions of safety and of development and everything of that kind—a committee of practical men, who would advise those responsible for the management of the mine, and the probabilities were that in 99 per cent. of the cases their advice would be taken. The coal-owners had told the Government that if they gave any executive control of the mines they would prefer the mines to be nationalised. They were on the horns of a dilemma. If they gave the mines any executive control they must nationalise the mines. If they do not give any executive control, proceeded Mr. Smillie, "we will tell them that they will have to nationalise the mines."

THE DROP IN OUTPUT.

The Government said they were concerned about the output. So were the miners concerned about output. He (Mr. Smillie) admitted that he was concerned about output. He had hoped—because Herbert Smith, Frank Hodges, and himself reluctantly signed this report in order to get its proposals carried into effect—that steps would be taken immediately to reorganise the mining industry. He had hoped that the Government would give a promise not that they would nationalise the mines to-morrow, or next week, or next year, but that they would give a promise that the mines would be nationalised within three years. And in the meanwhile all the ingenuity of the mining engineers would have been set to work to the development of the mining industry to get the highest output. That was what had been refused by the Government.

There was one other thing the public should not lose sight of. The miners had always felt that the consumers of coal in this country had not been fairly dealt with. Always between the producer and the consumer came in a crowd of people who not only earned a good living but made fortunes out of the distributing trade. The majority of the Commission recommended that not only should the State take over the production, but the distribution of coal, and wipe out the middleman, who stood between the producer and the consumer. In the Prime Minister's speech not a single word was said about the distribution of coal to the consumer. There was nothing that had been proposed by the Government that would justify them in believing that they would get the highest possible output from the mines of the country. The mines would not be developed nationally, but in the interests of particular districts. They agreed that so far as the recovery of the nation from the position in which it had been placed because of this world-war was concerned, that coal was one of the most important assets the nation had at the present time. The largest supply of coal that could be given to the nation was what was desirable, and the adoption of any system which would give the fullest possible increase would be in the interests of the nation. Their executive rejected the Government scheme because they honestly believed that it was not the best scheme to give the nation the largest output, because they felt the continuance of the present system, or the setting up of the crude proposals of the Prime Minister, would not make for larger output. It was only by getting rid of the present owners of the mines and reorganising the mining industry on national lines that they could secure output. He believed their men were willing to co-operate with the Government if the Government were in earnest. But they would only invite co-operation when they got their fair share of responsibility and of the control of the industry.

There had been an agitation in the Press to lead the country to believe that a large section of the miners were deliberately limiting the output of coal. He took the responsibility of denying absolutely that the miners were to blame for the lessened output or failure to secure higher output. They were told there had been a very large increase in absenteeism in certain mining districts, and there had been deliberate, if not organised, efforts on the part of miners at certain collieries to lessen output. The miners were prepared to court the fullest inquiry as to who was responsible. They said they knew hundreds of collieries where the miners were willing to produce coal, but were denied the opportunity of producing it. It had been stated over and over again to the Coal Commission, to the Prime Minister, and to the Coal Controller, yet it had never formed the subject of a discussion by the Coal Advisory Committee. Yet charges were being thrown about that the miners were deliberately limiting output.

FEDERATION AND DIRECT ACTION.

The Press headed their reports dealing with the executive meeting with the statement, "Miners abandon direct action." He did not know whether the wish was father to the thought. The resolution did not indicate that the miners would

be asked to abandon the weapon of direct action if they felt it was necessary. But the resolution indicated what the executive intended. They had no right, just at the moment to advise their people to take drastic action to force the Government to nationalise the mines. The question of a week, or fortnight, or month, was neither here nor there on a question of this kind. They advised the conference to reject the proposals of the Government, not merely in the interests of the miners, but of the nation itself. They advised them to bring the matter before the Trade Congress at Glasgow, with the request for a resolution to say whether organised labour was behind them. The miners would still reserve to themselves the right, at a national conference, to ask the miners whether they would take a ballot vote as to whether a stoppage should take place. He noticed that his friend and comrade the Duke of Northumberland, speaking at Liverpool, made a statement that behind the Federation there must be Bolshevik influence and Bolshevik gold. The family of Percy had been famed for many generations for a certain degree of chivalry. The Duke of Northumberland told them perfectly clearly that he would fight nationalisation of mines and minerals, inside and outside the House of Lords. That was straightforward and manly. The Duke had gone out to fight, and he was doing some useful work, because he was setting some experience as an agitator. But he would have expected that the Duke of Northumberland would have been careful not to make statements about men in the position of the miners' executive unless he had evidence. He would like to ask the Duke of Northumberland either to prove his charges of Bolshevik influence or money, or to have the courage to withdraw it. (Cheers.)

The Right Hon. W. Bruce, M.P., moved: "Being convinced that the Government's scheme is wholly impracticable for the future working of the mines, the executive committee recommends the conference of miners' delegates to reject the Government scheme, and records its regret that the Government has no better scheme than the creation of great trusts to secure the economic well-being of the industry."

"We are convinced that the only way to place the industry upon a scientific basis for the purpose of giving the advantage of a maximum production to the community, consistent with the maximum economic and social well-being of the miners, is at once to introduce the scheme of nationalisation recommended by the majority of the Coal Industry Commission."

MR. BRUCE AND "CA' CANNY."

Mr. Bruce said he moved the resolution as the miners' reasoned reply to the Government's proposals. They would ensure that the first passage made no demand for nationalisation. It was not presented as a grievance because they had introduced something else, but they founded their opposition to the Government's scheme on the broad, unanswerable ground that the Government's scheme was wholly impracticable. No one had a greater interest than the miner to give the maximum output. It was time they put on record the fact that the fall in output was due to no policy of "ca' canny" on the part of the workmen. The whole industry was disorganised by the war, and they were convinced that was the cause of the lessened output of coal. The old system of working the mines was condemned. What was to take its place? The Government said, "A system of trusts." How could they ask the workmen to take part in entrenching organised capital in a stronger position than before? What the miners said to the Government was this—that as an honourable undertaking they ought to have accepted the Commission's report. If the Government would not accept the Commission's report, then they were on the horns of a dilemma. The miners could be no party to any system which did not give them effective representation in the control of the industry. Immediately the Government was in a position to say they would give the miners effective representation, then they were faced with the official declaration of the coal-owners that they would have no part or lot in any scheme which did not leave them full control over the industry. Therefore, the miners said they would not be parties to wasting the precious time of the nation in discussing schemes which contained within themselves their own destruction and disaster.

If there ever was a time when the nation wanted coal it was now. Coal was more valuable than gold. It was the one acceptable exchange between this country and others. Therefore, when it was so essential to the welfare of the nation, why did not the Government be guided by the Commission which had probed the problem and made recommendations upon it. Did the nation want cheap coal? Then it could only get cheap coal by nationalising the miners. Why? Because it was only by a system of nationalisation that they could coordinate all the things which made for maximum production. Only under a system of nationalisation could they remove the mines out of the area of speculative industry, and ask capital to receive a reasonable return upon the money which it had invested.

Mr. W. Adamson, M.P. (Fife), who seconded, believed that if the Government was to get out of the mining industry the Government must nationalise it. The President promised that after the Trades Congress the miners would be consulted. Either the Government had got to nationalise the mines or the miners had got to say what they were going to do. The resolution was carried almost unanimously.

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BRITISH TRADE ABROAD. A STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL— DUTIES OF DIPLOMATS AND CONSULS.

[BY SIR ARTHUR STELL-McLELLAND, SECRETARY
MINISTER FOR OVERSEAS TRADE.]

One of the clearest lessons which the war has enforced is the need for the rehabilitation of our own economic life, and for an accurate knowledge of that of others, both in their points of strength and of weakness. Such knowledge will be essential for the prosecution of any future Armageddon (which Heaven forbid). It will be equally necessary for the prevention under any machinery that the League of Nations may devise. Whether for peace or for war, therefore, the re-establishment of our foreign trade is essential to the welfare of the country, and the institution of an adequate Consular and Commercial Diplomatic Service will be of the first importance. No apology, therefore, is needed for an analysis of the trade conditions which will—or at least which ought to—determine the nature of those services, or for a description of the form which a sound reform of the services should take.

DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE WAR.
British traders and manufacturers were faced before the war with growing competition. They must be prepared now for an increased intensity of it, and a foolish under-estimate of German capacity to believe that their war paralysis will last long, and when it is past it will be found that the process of combination in cartels or by amalgamation has considerably developed. Lesser concerns have been forced to amalgamate through stress of war conditions. Pre-existing groups of war conditions have drawn closer together. The great banks have enlarged their paid-up capital, and their co-ordinating influence may well be even stronger than formerly. It remains to be seen whether the proposed central institutions for buying raw materials will come into active existence. In any case, it is likely that the organization of German competition will be more close and systematic after the war than before.

New competitors have also entered the field. The United States have openly announced their intention of doing so. The activity of the National City Bank, with its newly-opened branches overseas, and of the International Corporation do not stand alone. The extension of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, of the Irving National Bank, and others, all point in the same direction. That they will be a serious factor is undeniable. Competition from Japan is also likely to be as serious in some regions as in the near future as that from the United States. As far west as India, the Persian Gulf, and Egypt, and as far east as the West coast of South America, Japanese trade has been making its way during the war. It is organized much on the same lines as the German, and after the war Japan will have the advantage of abundance of capital and a contrasting stage of industrial development. Last, with greatest activity must be expected from some of the lesser European countries, such as Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, while an impetus to internal industrial development has been given by the war to such countries as Spain, Argentina, and Brazil.

In Great Britain one of the results of the war has been to create a consciousness of the problems of foreign trade, which in general did not previously exist. It is realized that organized national effort is needed, although as may be expected from a nation with markedly individualist tradition, the efforts so far made towards such organization are partial and halting. Of both of these truths, the formation and history of the British Trade Corporation is a good illustration. Recent amalgamations among the great clearing banks have comparatively little significance in this connection. Extensions of British banks overseas, however, are a healthy sign. In making these extensions, the great English banks have shown some, but not much, co-operation inter se, and there is no sign that they are agreed upon any policy with reference to foreign trade. Such movement, however, as has taken place, even if somewhat chaotic, is to the good, and it is to be hoped that an increasing measure of agreement may be reached both in policy and in action.

It is among the manufacturers, as might be naturally expected, that combination has most developed. It is they who are the first to feel or anticipate the pressure from organized foreign competition. Moreover, the control of the Ministry of Munitions, much as it may have been disliked, and the pressure of war conditions, have broken down some of the old secretiveness, and have induced a greater willingness to co-operate, which in some cases is developing into actual combination. Such a process of concentration is going on at the present moment in the electrical industry, and it is only by such a process that there is a hope of British firms being strong enough and complete enough to face the competition of the A. E. C. in Germany or the General Electric Company of America. Similar movements are proceeding in the world of heavy iron and steel. In lesser industries, while co-operation has not progressed far, yet there is an increasing tendency to look kindly on the formation of common selling syndicates, and these, from the point of view of foreign trade, are a good development. Considerable interest has also been attached to the formation of the Federation of British Industries. Loose combinations of industries, indeed, pointing to little more than mutual interest, have long existed, but have as a rule been very ineffective. Federation goes further, but how far it will be able to prevail in harmonizing the jealousies of individual firms is as yet uncertain. Its success in this respect is greatly to be desired.

It may, of course, be asked—and with reason, what will be the normal condition of affairs in international trade, when the transition period is passed. Are we to look forward to a period of acute and almost hostile competition, not only with Germans, but also with Allies, such as the United States? It may be devotedly

hoped that this will not be the case. It would be monstrous if the outcome of common sacrifices with the United States in war were to be mutual antagonism in commerce. The two countries ought to work together. There should be no mere competition of British versus American enterprise. It is, of course, difficult to devise any general forms that such co-operation should take when practical propositions have to be taken in hand. But the endeavour has clearly to be made. So much may be taken for granted. But even so the contemplation of such co-operation is a reason for, and not against, the British side of any such partnership being as well organized and as effective as possible.

COMMERCE AND POLITICS.

It is now a commonplace that every important piece of foreign business has or may have a political bearing. What was obvious in the case of the Baghdad railway project was equally true, if less obvious, in the case of the orange trade. Political and commercial relations between two countries always act and react. If political feeling is friendly, it is the easier to obtain favourable adjustments of commercial matters. If the commercial influence of one country with another is considerable, its political influence will also be increased. It may be that, as in the case of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom, political good-will between Italy and England before the war did not suffice to maintain for England her leading position in Italian foreign trade. Such good-will was more than counter-balanced by the geographical and other well-known factors that supervised. This case forms, therefore, no exception to the rule and indeed the political influence in Italy which German commerce was subsequently able to exert is a striking confirmation of it.

This inseparability of foreign commerce and politics is fully recognized in Germany, and in England it will be fitted by few persons, except theorists without practical knowledge. The corollary is that our commercial and political officers abroad must work in the closest co-operation, each having freely at his disposal the information of the other. And lastly, the British Ambassador or Minister must unite in his own person responsibility for both sides of the work. Otherwise proper justice cannot be done to either.

A VARYING PROBLEM.

From the business point of view countries differ greatly, and for the individual representative there is a corresponding variation in each case in the comparative importance of their different duties. Broadly speaking, countries may be divided into two main classes, those which are our competitors in neutral markets, and those which it is hoped British enterprise may take the lead in developing. To the first class belong Germany, France, the United States, and Belgium. To the latter the South American Republics, Russia, and China. It must not, of course, be forgotten that those countries which are now our competitors in developing new lands are also themselves among our best customers for manufactured goods. They must not, therefore, be regarded from the point of view of competitors only. Other countries, again, are only partially developed, and therefore still form a proper field for British endeavour, though at the same time, they are competitors with us themselves in some markets or in some commodities. Instances of such countries are Japan, Italy, and (within the British Empire), Canada. While, however, nations differ in their degree of development, yet the broad distinction should always be borne in mind of the competitor that develops and of the area or country that is developed.

Certain kinds of information are, of course, required in all cases. As has been said, our competitors yet import large quantities of British manufactures. Knowledge, therefore, is everywhere necessary of changes in the Customs tariff, in Customs or shipping regulations, and in the law affecting patents and trademarks. Legislation affecting company law, or the conduct of industry or development in labour conditions are also of general moment. In the one class of country they affect the field of development; for British commerce and enterprise, and in the other, the economic capacity of our competitors.

Though certain aspects, however, are common to both classes of countries, yet the point of views differs, and the nature of the work has to be adjusted accordingly. In the case of countries which are our rivals in the markets of the world, the close organization of industry is an essential feature of systematic competition. It is therefore requisite to know the nature and extent of industrial developments, whether in the way of cartels or combinations, of firms engaged in similar processes of production, or of firms engaged in successive processes, and of any new inventions or scientific developments. The size and nature of such arrangements is of importance, and the extent to which the whole of that section of the industry in the country is brought together, whether in looser or closer combination. The developments in the electrical industry in Germany is only one, though a very typical and important, instance of the industrial combinations which have to be carefully followed.

Questions of finance are equally pertinent. The methods by which it is possible to bring out new companies are of considerable moment. Yet more important are the developments which are likely to continue in the way of extensions and amalgamations of banks in their connection with industries, and in the promotion of important new undertakings.

Similarly, a close watch must be kept on the whole of the transport side of the question. German export trade was fostered by a regular system of preferential rates by rail and steamer. The fact is well known, and the policy was perfectly legitimate. Not so well known nor so legitimate was the German practice of forming a combination with British shipping companies which included an approved schedule of freights, and then of going behind the agreement when possible.

(Continued as foot-note next column.)

THE ROAD TO RUIN. BRITISH INDUSTRY'S TREND.

The fortnightly Review for September contains an arresting article upon the present industrial position of Great Britain. In a series of comparisons between conditions in this country and those in the United States of America and Japan it seeks to show that the economic foundations of Great Britain are rapidly being undermined, and suggests that only when they have experienced hard times will the working masses learn the necessity of intensive production and thrift. Extracts from the article are appended:

"Great Britain has lost her industrial paramountcy not so much owing to natural causes as to the action of men. The United States have overtaken England in the race for success, not because of their great natural resources—those of the British Empire are probably larger than those of the United States—but because the American workers produce as much as possible with the most modern processes, while the British workers have become hostile to progress and to efficient production, and endeavour to produce as little as possible. A few decades ago, when England was the workshop of the world, the average industrial worker in Great Britain produced probably as much as three American workers. Now the average American worker produces about as much as three Englishmen."

"The incredible progress of all the American industries is due to a very high and constantly increasing output per man, which compares with a stagnant, or even a declining, output per worker in Great Britain. The following figures are ominous, and they are, unfortunately, characteristic of the industrial position in general in Great Britain and in the United States:

Coal production per year per worker employed:

Average.	United Kingdom.	U.S.A.
1888-90	219	400
1898-1900	228	484
1908-1910	275	596
1913	296	770

"The British industries and British trade are threatened not only by the extraordinary efficiency of very highly paid American labour, but also by the great and rapidly growing ability of low-wage Japanese labour. According to a statement which was published by the Board of Trade *Labour Gazette* in July, 1919, the following average wages were paid in an engineering works at Yokohama in 1918:

Pattern-makers, ordinary 3½d. per hour,
best men 5½d.; carpenters, ordinary 3½d.,
best men 5½d.; moulders, ordinary 4d.,
best men 5½d.; machinists and fitters,
ordinary 3½d., best men 5½d.; boiler-
makers, ordinary 3½d., best men 5½d.;
blacksmiths, ordinary 4d., best men 6d.

GERMAN COMPETITION.
To the dangerous competition of the United States and Japan will be joined that of Germany. That country can pay the huge indemnity imposed upon it only in the form of exports. The terms of the Peace compact compel Germany to develop her export trade to the utmost. Besides this, she must do so in order to be able to import the foreign raw materials and food which she requires. Her exports will to some extent be promoted by the great depreciation in the German currency. The outlook for the British industries is exceedingly gloomy.

During the six months January-July, 1919, wages in general (in Great Britain) have increased on an average by 5s. 8d. per week. Coal miners' wages have increased a little more than 10s. per week. On an average there has been a reduction of fully seven hours per worker per week. In the transport service and the making of pig-iron the reduction amounts to twelve hours, and in the making of iron and steel to fifteen hours per week.

"At no time in English history have the working men been better off. At no time have they spent money as lavishly on luxuries of every kind as they do at present. The explanation of this apparent miracle is an easy one. The working men have been able to spend more than they earned by the complacency of the Government, which has provided for their wants by two means: by creating a super-abundance of paper money and by taxing the owners of property for the supposed benefit of the workers."

It is pointed out that against an issue of currency notes which, on June 25th, 1919, amounted to £242,300,770, there existed a cover of only £28,500,000 in coin and bullion. The idea that capital is immovable and therefore helpless is, of course, quite erroneous. There is no danger that the immovable property of England will disappear, but there is a great danger that the able men who create and who constantly renew the wealth of the nation will migrate to other countries.

Lastly, the relations between manufacturers and merchants should be constantly reviewed, as also the methods by which the merchants do business and the conditions and extent of the credit given by financial houses to them.

In those countries, on the other hand, which are being developed the problem of a field for British commerce and enterprise is predominant. In such a case there are three directions in which development can take place. They are all important, but are quite different and should be clearly distinguished. The first is the sale, by direct effort, of British-made goods, from a biscuit to a battleship. The second is the institution of local enterprises under British leadership. The third is the development of the potentialities of the country, as a source of supply of raw materials, whether animal, vegetable or mineral. Up till recently, in any public or official consideration of the problem, almost exclusive stress has been laid upon the first of these three lines of development. But the others are equally important.

LORD FISHER AND THE FLEET.

OBSELETE IN A FEW YEARS.

Lord Fisher returned to the charge on the question of naval economy with the following further letter to the *Times* on September 4th:—

Sir.—This letter is not to argue with your leading article of September 2nd. (It's only d—d fools who argue.)

Never contradict.

Never explain.

Never apologise.

(Those are the secrets of a happy life!), but I am glad to see the Admiralty have perfected all their economies, as below my letter, in your kindly insertion of it. I perceive a very remarkable official memorandum by the Admiralty to the Fleet showing how they have time to attend to the minutest detail of battleship-like the elephant's trunk—one moment picking up a pin, the next rooting up an oak!

1.—Full dress is only to be worn by the officers of the Fleet at his Majesty's Levee. (I suppose this will be cancelled when President Smillie comes along and we make the sixteenth new Republic!)

2.—With No. 2 dress (ball dress) the mess jacket is to be worn instead of the tail coat!

So thank God the weight of the war and two millions a day more than our income is lifted off our minds, and we can wait with a light heart! (Or, is it still "Jazz"?)

Then, Sir, there follow twelve specific injunctions about cocked hats and sold-lead trousers and midshipmen's jackets! ("Give peace in our time, O Lord!") if this indicates the minds of those whose hearts should be filled with the internal combustion engine and war "hippopotami" (but that's another story).

Sir, I tell you again with emphasis, the present Navy is obsolete for a war a few years hence!

Stop the money!—Yours, FISHER.

September 3rd.

Postscript: Can't you trust me?

1.—Was I wrong about the water-tube boiler, when the whole expert world was against me?

2.—Was I wrong about the turbine when I put it in the Dreadnought—when only before in a penny steamer, and the experts called it "a box of tricks"?

3.—Was I wrong about the battle-cruiser that sank Von Spee and all his fleet—with prodigious speed and the big gun?

4.—Was I wrong about the submarine—when seven months before the war I described the sinking of the *Lusitania* by the Germans?

5.—Was I wrong to bring the Fleet from the Mediterranean to the North Sea in humble imitation of Nelson, who said your battle-ground should be your drill-ground?

6.—Did the Fleet at Scapa Flow on August 4th, 1914, win the war or not? Every vessel of the line of battle that was there, was consigned when I was First Sea Lord.

I say with St. Paul, "I boast myself a little"; he was compelled, so am I! "Seeing that many glory after the flesh, I will glory also in point."

Up to a certain point "I suffer fools gladly," but I am trustee to an estate that's only going to have 3s. 4d. in the pound left. It's time to kick!

The *Times* takes two days to get where I am! This is by return of post.

September 3rd. FISHER.

PROGRAMME OF GLASGOW SOVIET.

COPY FROM SPARTACISTS.

Among the revolutionary documents recently seized in Glasgow and placed in the possession of the Home Secretary was the following:

"PROGRAMME OF THE CLYDE WORKERS' SOVIET COMMITTEE."

- 1.—The disarming of all non-proletarian soldiers.
- 2.—The seizure of arms and ammunition by the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils.
- 3.—The arming of the entire labour population as a Red Army.
- 4.—Voluntary discipline of the soldiers in place of the present brutal and degrading slavery. All superiors to be nominated by the rank and file. Abolition of courts-martial.
- 5.—Nomination of all authorized representatives of the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils for all political organs.
- 6.—Creation of a Revolutionary Tribunal to try the men chiefly responsible for the harsh treatment accorded our comrades now in prison; and of political prisoners.
- 7.—Immediate seizure of all means of subsistence to secure success to the Revolution.
- 8.—Removal of Parliament and municipal councils, to be taken over by the Revolutionary Council.
- 9.—Abolition of all class distinctions, titles and orders; social equality of the sexes.
- 10.—Reduction of working hours to avoid unemployment and to conform to the limitation of the working day to six hours and a minimum wage of seven pounds per working week.
- 11.—Confiscation of all Crown estates and revenues, which will become common property.
- 12.—Annulment of State debts and other debts.
- 13.—Expropriation of all land and properties, funds and other securities now in possession of the ruling and non-proletarian classes.
- 14.—Expropriation of all banks, mines, industrial and commercial establishments by the Revolutionary Committee.
- 15.—The Republican Committee to take over all means of communication, traffic, and means of transport.

LONG LIVE THE REVOLUTION AND THE RED ARMY OF BRITAIN.

This document, which is said to have been widely circulated, was accompanied by a letter from the London Workers' Committee.

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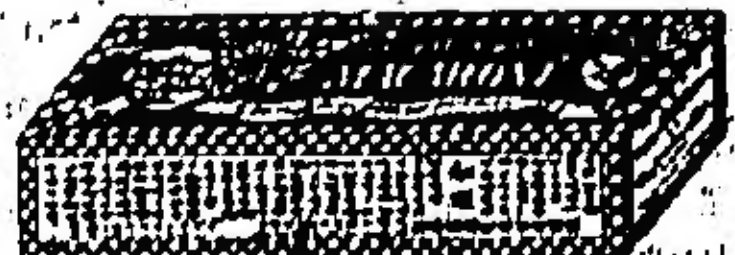
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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.
PREMIER'S DECLARATION.

[BY JOHN MURRAY, M.P.]

In his speech on the adjournment Mr. Lloyd George touched on a great many matters, but on none, perhaps, that has a stronger influence on the industrial situation than this of unemployment insurance. His declarations were not precise, neither were they "reasoned." He said, very truly, that "unemployment is the nightmare of every worker's life," and this is a truth that requires to be brought home to many of those who are not themselves wage-earners. But there is more in this matter than hardship and suffering that calls for relief. Men and women who are pined by unemployment are indeed to be pitied, but they are not likely to be grateful for mere pity, or to be anything but indignant at attempts to deal with unemployment by the methods of philanthropy. Let us try to take a "reasoned" view of this evil. If we can gauge it scientifically we shall be less likely to fall back on a merely sentimental or emotional solution. The mass of wage-earners have had personal experience of unemployment. They look back upon it as an unmitigated evil, as a hurt without a single compensation to set against its depressive and deteriorative influences. They look forward to its recurrence with chronic fear. The instinctive dread of being out of work clouds their working lives. It taints their policy as workers, and undermines their courage and their energy in work. Thus, unemployment is an evil in three degrees. For its victims it is immediately harmful and painful. Next, its harmful reaction on the minds of wage-earners is so severe that even when in work they are somewhat alienated from work and hearty effort. And thirdly, the social fabric as a whole is weakened by the profound discomfort and discontent that springs from the uncertainties of unemployment.

SENSE OF WRONG.
In proportion to the acuteness of personal hardship, in proportion to the diffused mental reaction, a sense of wrong is growing among wage-earners. This is a matter neither for surprise nor for blame. When bad times come wage-earners are the first to be dismissed. They have to bear first the brunt of trade decline. Neither their industry nor any other agency accepts the responsibility of tiding them through the trouble. They envy those comrades in industry whose period of engagement or whose specific work frees them from those chronic uncertainties. They desire to share this privilege of immunity. Their mood of resentful criticism makes them listen readily to the proposals of extremists and the falsest flights of theory. Their growing sense of wrong identifies the whole system that lets them suffer needlessly as an anomaly and an anachronism. The lack of adequate insurance against unemployment is indeed a grievous anomaly in the wage system. The truth is that the wages system is on its trial. In some branches of industry it may even pass away; and if the new forms of co-operation that replace it prove successful there will be little in the change to regret. But in other branches, again, the wages system is likely to persist in its essential form. Then the conflict between sweeping away the anomaly or allowing the anomaly to disintegrate and sterilize the system. Such, or such-like, is the reflective attitude of wage-earners towards wages. Unemployment, by making them suffer, has also made them think. Their thinking issues in a question, a question which it would be wise to ignore no longer. They ask themselves, they ask all of us, whether claims can be met within the conceptions of the wage system, or whether radical innovation would answer better?

Let us return to what I have called the second degree of the evil—the diffused habitual fear of unemployment. The fear of unemployment are based. This mental reaction is even worse, for it is constant and emphatic, and it produces continuously its distinctive effects. Among these I wish to insist on one only. A man who is obsessed by the fear of no work is not usually energetic. He "nurses" his job. It is only natural that he should do this, for he is apprehensive of what may happen when the job is finished. In his own interests and in the interests of his fellow-craftsmen, he economises work. Restriction of output is his way of "normalising" employment. By averaging thus he mitigates those irregularities of production that bear heavily on himself. I doubt if anyone will blame him, on reflection, for doing what he can to steady the conditions of his work. I doubt if reflection could show any other method to be within the power of a wage-earner. But it is the crudest possible method, and wasteful to a degree. It succeeds at the cost of suppressing output. It obviates unemployment, perhaps, in the sense that the wage-earner is not thrown palpably on the streets. But they idle at the bench. To be busy, to expand production and cheaper products is the true method. A personnel in chronic fear of no work can scarcely be expected to prefer the true method to the false.

There are, of course, many reasons for restriction of output than the reason I have pointed out. Indolence is one. Consideration for mediocre craftsmen is another. Sport is another; it is a sort of sport to try to beat a partner. A partner who cannot be dropped or divorced is a fit subject, under certain circumstances, for certain games. Restriction varies, in fact, with the varying tension between the parties in industry, and that tension, in turn, is variously compounded. Obvious as the economic unity of the parties may be, the psychological situation is complex and perverse. But I think that the fear of unemployment is at least as important as any other cause of restriction, perhaps as important as all others together. Restriction for the sake of the weaker brother is meant in part to save him from unemployment.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT
D. P. L.
REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING
AUGUST, 1919.

The report of the Central Council shows that the receipts and expenditure for the year ending August 31st, were as follows:—

RECEIPTS	
Balance 31/8/18	\$1,734.74
Donations	1,215.25
Conference Collection	108.10
Church Collections	157.20
Bazaar 1918. Gross Receipts (less donations included above)	9,510.02
Hustono Recreation Club Annual Sports Sale of Programmes	73.30
Interest	128.60
	\$12,927.75

EXPENDITURE	
Relief to the Poor (including Provisions, Clothing, Shoes, Rent, Education, Medical Assistance and Passage money, etc.)	\$1,030.20
Christmas Gifts to the Poor	748.00
War Relief (Feb. 1, 1900)	232.60
Bazaar 1918—Expenses	2,004.82
Special Treats to the Poor in honour of Victory	464.00
Balance in hand 31/8/19	5,554.04
	\$12,927.75

The total receipts greatly exceeded those of previous years. The large increase, which was due principally to the unprecedented success of the bazaar held in December last, has enabled the Society to extend its sphere of activity in every way and greatly to increase the amounts spent in relief to the poor. As the following figures will show:—

Amount spent in relief, February quarter, \$669.30; May quarter, \$1,124.20; and August quarter, \$1,350.50; while in the current quarter the sum of \$763.20 has been spent in the one month of September alone.

During the period under review the Society has contributed to the maintenance of 37 families, comprising 190 persons, and has also assisted these poor people to the extent of \$461.50 in their house-rent difficulties.

To assist in the education of the children of the poor the Society is now looking after 68 children, providing them with school fees, books, shoes, etc. Under this head \$248.28 was spent in August and \$277.66 in September.

In view of the large increase in the regular monthly expenditure, the extensive schemes, now under consideration, for providing a business education for the more advanced children of the poor; and the ever increasing appeal for more and still more assistance towards the payment of house-rent, the balance in hand will probably be only sufficient for a few months. The Committee hope, therefore, that the public will assist them at their forthcoming bazaar on December 17th, as liberally as in other years, so as to enable them to continue, and if possible extend, the various undertakings enumerated in this report.

As regards the relief given regularly to the poor, which is the first care of the Society, the following special grants were made:—For Christmas gifts to the poor, \$483; for special treats to the poor in honour of Victory, \$464; to the Central Council of the Society in Paris for the relief of the devastated areas in France, \$1,050. "It is with great pleasure that the Society is able to announce that the Little Sisters of the Poor, whose work is in all countries so closely associated with that of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at the invitation of the President-General and with the approval of the Bishop, about to establish a house on the outskirts of Kowloon for the support of the aged poor, men and women, irrespective of race, nationality or creed. An excellent plot of ground and substantial buildings have been secured on advantageous terms through the generosity of the Government, while a sum of \$5,000 has been collected specially to meet the initial expenses of the undertaking."

Unemployment, it should be clear by now, is not a field for philanthropy. It is a question of industrial politics and industrial efficiency. The argument is going badly for a wage system which does not insure wage-earners against the main risk incident to wages. A fight against a wage and generous extension of the present meagre schemes of unemployment insurance would be the most perverse bravado of backwardness. On the other hand, wage-earners will not put their hearts into their work unless their chief anxiety regarding work is conciliated. Restriction will go on in many trades unless an insured benefit is provided, an adequate benefit, and not a "dole." It is worth while paying to get rid of restriction. It would be sheer waste to pay less than a fair price. This is the aspect of the matter which Mr. Lloyd George failed to make clear. He appealed for high production, and he promised wage insurance. This is a promise worth keeping before him till he fulfils it. For the one thing is the key to the other. From the wage-earner's point of view the bargain is simple. He will abandon restriction if he is given insurance. For the community the bargain is as profitable as its terms are clear. Enhanced production during the many weeks of work will pay the cost of the benefit during the few idle weeks in each year many times over. The sum of wealth will be increased. With that assured, the finance of the scheme turns into a question of detail, and this detail should prove comparatively easy to settle. The details, in any case, are not the subject of this article. I have sought to furnish a "reasoned" background for the Prime Minister's promise.

Daily Telegraph.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

PEKING, October 15th.

FINANCIAL.
Chinese in Government circles have felt hopeful this week in regard to financial matters. The prospects of the \$24,000,000 loan being completed seems distinctly good, and even more satisfactory is the announcement from London that the British bankers have declined to accede to Japanese claims for the exemption of Manchuria and Mongolia from the scope of the new Consortium. Not unnaturally, London wishes to ascertain the views of the Chinese themselves in regard to the Consortium, but so far these have not been expressed in such a manner as to evince enthusiasm or gratitude. As I have remarked before, most intelligent and patriotic Chinese accept the Consortium in principle but may have some criticism to offer as regards detail. They are jealous of their sovereignty and liberty of action.

A CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION.
The old scheme for a central station for Peking is being revived again. Vernacular papers report that the Ministry of Communications is planning a "union station" near the Temple of Heaven into which the Peking Mukden, Peking-Hankow and Peking Suiyuan railways will run. Lack of funds has delayed the project before, and there is no indication that there is any more available at this time with which to commence this much needed and risky work.

FOREIGN ADVISERS.
A somewhat amusing paragraph went the round of the Chinese papers the other day to the effect that the Government intended to remove all official advisers from the pay-roll and make their positions simply honorary. As most of them are at best sinecures, for advice as a rule is rendered by those who are paying for it, the Government's plan is not so very reactionary after all. The fly in the ointment is this. All the foreign advisers have signed agreements and, of course, they cannot be expected to forego their salaries and become honorary advisers, high-sounding though the title may be. Payment of Chinese advisers might very well be stopped "except for a small subsidy." In this way the Government "would save about \$700,000 yearly." Very quaint, but typically Chinese.

THE CENSORING OF TELEGRAMS.
The "rules" regarding the censoring of telegrams that have been in operation for some time were abolished yesterday. Unfortunately the responsible authorities take away with the one hand what they give with the other, for these regulations are replaced by another set which appear to be unnecessary and inexplicable. Nobody seems to understand what they mean.

CHINESE AND AVIATION.
Apparently another Richmond has entered the aviation field. The telegraphic news from London that Vickers & Co. floated a loan for \$200,000 evidently refers to the purchase of Vimy aeroplanes by the Chinese Government. In this connection it is noteworthy that the second of the half-dozen Handley Page aeroplanes ordered by the Ministry of Communications has reached Shanghai, where both are awaiting transshipment to Tientsin for Peking. Colonel Smallwood, late of the Royal Air Force, believes that the Chinese have all the essential qualifications for aviators, judging by the manner in which he had seen them handle antiquated machines. With modern methods of training and with modern machines he considers they will make excellent pilots.

AN OPTIMIST.
Admiral Sah Cheng-ping, who was appointed Director-General of Country Cleansing in Fukien, reports that the bandits have been dispersed from the rural districts of the province and suggests that the Bureau for this work be abolished. The Government solemnly acts upon the report in a mandate issued yesterday. Either the Admiral is an optimist or he is very eager to get back to Peking.

Chang Tso-lin, who disagrees with the Chinese Government's settlement of the Changchun franchise, inquires whether the Government has asked for compensation from Japan for the Chinese soldiers killed by the Japanese who invaded the Chinese barracks. The Peking Daily News inserts the comment that the Chinese Government "does not dare." Which, of course, is true. Chang is very humorous in his communication, which concludes with these observations:—As the world becomes more and more civilized all international dealings must be guided by justice and humanity, so why should we allow militarism to decide all the issues? Why indeed.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR G. H. WALKMAN, V.D., ACTING ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT

STRENGTH.
No. 600 Pte. I. Sutcliffe, "B" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated October 22nd, 1919.

LEAVE.
Sgt. A. S. Gubbay, Engineer Co., is granted 6 weeks' leave, from October 25th, 1919.
Pte. A. R. E. Raven, "B" Co., is granted 12 weeks' leave, from November 1st, 1919.

RECOGNISED SERVICES RENDERED.
(a) The following extract from Routine Orders, dated October 15th, 1919, is published for information:—

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered in connection with the War:

Major J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

(b) The following extract from the Hong Kong Government Gazette, dated October 17th, 1919, is published for information:—

On the conclusion of Peace the names of the following members of the Hong Kong Defence Corps are, by direction of H.E. the Governor, published in addition to those included in Gazette Notification No. 22 of July 23rd, 1917, for valuable services rendered in connection with the War:

Major John Henry William Armstrong, V.D.
Capt. George Edward Stewart
Capt. Frederick William James
Capt. Arthur Edgar Wright
Sergeant-Major Charles Bond
Company-Quartermaster-Sergeant Harold Wallace Fletley
Sergeant Robert John Everest
Sergeant Ernest Vernon Mitchell

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

A Musketry Competition will be held at King's Park Range, Kowloon, on Sunday, November 23rd. It is hoped that a large number will avail themselves of this opportunity of practicing for the Musketry Course, which will be held on Sunday, December 7th. Ammunition will be provided. Those intending to compete are to send their names to the Sergeant-Major of their Half Company.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. HALL.

D.E.L. INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES.
The D.E.L. Instructional Classes for recruits are discontinued until further orders.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALIONS BY MAJOR G. H. W. WALKMAN, V.D., OFFICER COMMANDING.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, October 25th. 5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon. The following will parade at Headquarters for T.E.T.:

Dec-Corpl. E. F. Atwood, Pte. J. Carr, N. S. Brown, J. McCormack, S. Baker, W. E. Roberts, A. W. Smith, F. A. Mackintosh, W. Sinclair, O. R. Benson, C. G. Alabaster, G. Hogg and F. H. Smith.

Staff-Sergt. Edmonds and Sergt. Mendis will attend.

Rifles to carried. Uniform need not be worn.

Friday, October 31st. 5.15 p.m. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons. All N.C.O.s and men who have not completed T.E.T. will parade at Headquarters.

Staff-Sergt. Edmonds and Sergt. Mendis will attend.

Uniform need not be worn. Rifles, belts, pouches and dunnies to be carried.

C. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.M.D.C.
Hongkong, October 24th, 1919.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, the master of the Portuguese steamer *Huipung* pleaded guilty to having carried a large number of passengers than was stated in the clearance form, and to misrepresenting the number of passengers to the Police.

Sergeant Perkins said that at 6.30 p.m. on October 19th, he boarded the *Huipung*, which had anchored off Castle Peak, and found she had 40 passengers on board. He examined the port clearance and found the number of passengers given as 37. The master informed him that he did not know there were any passengers on board.

The "clearance" clerk in the Harbour Office testified that when the defendant came for his clearance he said he was not carrying any passengers. The master repeated his ship on the morning of October 16th, changing the time of sailing, and again said he was not carrying any passengers.

The defendant said he did not know that there were passengers on the boat. The co-principal was responsible for that. The case was remanded until to-day, Capt. Taylor stating that he would summon the owners.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE.
(SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.).]

THE SHOOTING OF SERGEANT LANNON.

The hearing was continued, yesterday, of the case in which Tang Sang was charged with shooting Sergeant Lannon, with intent to murder.

The Acting Attorney-General prosecuted.

The main evidence for the prosecution was that of Sergeant Lannon, who said that he "was as sure as he could be of anything" that the prisoner was the man who shot him in the thigh on the night of August 24th at the corner of Bedford and Taiipo roads near Samshui-po.

The prisoner denied strenuously that he had even seen the Sergeant. He contended that he slept the whole of the night in an opium divan in Samshui-po. The master of the divan could support his statement.

Giving evidence, yesterday, Yue Fat, the master of the divan, said he knew the prisoner for about 20 days prior to his arrest. On the night of August 24th, the prisoner, who was a frequenter of his divan, came to his house at 6 p.m., took opium, fell asleep, and remained there the whole night.

Cross-examined, witness admitted that he fell asleep at 6.30 p.m. and woke up at 10 p.m. on the night in question. Consequently, he did not know what the prisoner did during that time. It would take a person about ten minutes to go from the junction of Bedford and Taiipo roads to his divan. When prisoner left his divan next morning at six o'clock, he said he wanted to take a train back to his country. When the prisoner came in the evening, he smoked opium and fell asleep. Witness saw him sleeping. At 10 p.m., when witness awoke, the prisoner was still sleeping, in the same position as he had first seen him.

His Lordship, summing up, said it was an important case and, as they were in a British Court of Justice, the benefit of any doubt must be given to the prisoner. In a British Court a prisoner was not called upon to establish his innocence. The prosecution had to establish his guilt. It was true that the shooting of a Police Sergeant in the execution of his duty was a serious crime, but the jury must not let that weigh with them against the prisoner any more than if it had been the shooting of any other person. His Lordship commented upon the convincing nature of the evidence given by Yue Fat, the keeper of the opium divan.

The jury deliberated for twenty minutes and brought in a verdict by 4 to 3.

His Lordship informed the jury that the majority must be at least 3 to 2.

The jury thereupon retired again, and brought in a verdict of "Guilty" by 3 votes to 2.

His Lordship, addressing prisoner, said the verdict was the jury's and not his. His duty was to give effect to it. The offence was a serious one. The Police must be protected in the execution of their duty. He sincerely hoped that the verdict of the jury was a correct one. Prisoner was sentenced to 10 years' hard labour.

THE RECENT MATRIMONIAL CASE.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, appearing on behalf of Mrs. J. M. Bernardo, who summoned her husband for maintenance and the legal custody of an infant son, informed Mr. R. E. Lindsell that the case had been settled, both parties agreeing to certain terms.

IMPORT AND EXPORT PROSECUTION.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Messrs. Bradley & Co. (represented by Mr. E. J. Mitchell) were summoned by the Import and Export Department for removing from a licensed warehouse certain dutiable liquors, contrary to Sections 49 and 51 of the Import and Export Ordinance.

Mr. H. A. Taylor, of the Imports and Export Department, stated that the liquor had been removed from the godown on the wrong date and was not marked "for export."

Mr. Mitchell replied that the man in charge of the exporting had been ordered to dispatch the liquor to Wei-hai-wei on the Cheong Shing on Saturday.

The clerk, however, in order to save time, had taken the liquor out of the godown on Friday. There was no excuse whatever for the failure to write the words "for export" on the boxes.

Mr. Hutchison fined the defendant firm \$10.

ARMED ROBBERY IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

£2,000 STOLEN.

An armed robbery is reported to have taken place in Ma Wan village, New Territory, on Thursday night, the robbers carrying away \$2,000 in bank notes.

It appears that seven men, two of whom were armed with revolvers while the remainder carried torches, broke into the house of Chan Po, contractor, the wealthiest local inhabitant, who was away at the time. They tried to gain admission through the backyard and, failing, entered the house by breaking open the front door. Chan Po's wife and three small children were in bed at the time, and, hearing the noise of the door being forced, screamed out "Save life!" One of the robbers immediately seized the woman, closed her mouth, and threatened to kill her and the children if they made a noise and aroused the neighbourhood.

The men then ransacked the premises, but found nothing to satisfy them, except an iron safe, which resisted all their efforts to break open. The robbers demanded the key of the safe from the woman, who promptly handed it over to them. The safe was then opened, and \$2,000 in Hongkong bank notes were taken from it. The robbers speedily made their escape.

The Police were communicated with by telephone from Chin Wan, and a cordon of constables surrounded the district but were unable to discover any trace of the malefactors. The robbery is believed to be the work of some men in a neighbouring village who had information that the money was lying in the safe.

ARMED ROBBERY AT YAUMATEI.

MAN SHOT AND WOMAN STABBED.

An armed robbery occurred in a grocery store at Yaumatei at 9 p.m. on October 21st, and the robbers shot a *foki* in the arm and stabbed a woman in the back.

It appears that the master of the store was about to close his premises for the night when six men came in and said they wished to purchase some stores. Suddenly three of them whipped out revolvers and three drew daggers, and, after threatening the inmates, stole \$4 from a till. A *foki* of the shop, and a woman called out "save life!" and the robbers shot the *foki* and stabbed the woman.

By the time the Police arrived on the scene the robbers had escaped. No arrests have been made so far.

STRUGGLE WITH ROBBERS.

RENT-COLLECTOR ATTACKED.

A rent-collector living on the ground floor of 37, High Street, West Point, has reported to the Police a robbery, which occurred at his house on Thursday evening.

He states that at 5 p.m., while he was lying on his bed, two men suddenly rushed in through the open door. One of them seized him by the neck and pressed him down on the bed. A desperate struggle ensued, but the intruder clung on to him like a leech. The second man ransacked the premises and stole \$36 lying in an open drawer of his desk.

As soon as the robbers left the premises he blew his police-whistle. The robbers, however, were not arrested.

A QUICK-CHANGE ARTIST.

A LOTTERY-TICKET CASE.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 1,000 lottery tickets.

A *lukong* stated that an informer had told him that defendant had the lottery tickets in his possession. While witness was on duty in Wing Lok Street he saw the defendant and gave chase. The defendant ran up the staircase of a house and threw the parcel of tickets through the window into the yard. Another policeman picked up the parcel. Witness followed defendant, who suddenly disappeared. Witness then searched the premises and found defendant, who was dressed in a different suit of clothes to that which he had been wearing before, assisting the cook in the kitchen.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case, fixing bail at \$500.

THEFT FROM THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

INTERESTING POINT OF LAW.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, two Chinese were charged, on remand, with receiving a quantity of fish steel plates, well-knowing them to have been stolen from the Kowloon-Canton Railway premises.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis defended.

Mr. Beavis said that if the prosecution were prepared to admit that at the time defendants were arrested the plates were in the godown, and not actually in the physical possession of his clients, he would make a submission on an authority which dealt completely with the section under which his clients were charged.

Mr. Longinotto said he was prepared to admit that the defendants were not carrying about 5 cwt. of steel in their waistcoat pockets. The steel was found in the defendants' godown.

Mr. Beavis then referred to a case heard at Home in the year 1865 in which a firm was convicted by a London magistrate for receiving a quantity of sacks reasonably suspected to have been stolen. An appeal was heard before three Judges, who quashed the conviction on the ground that, although the sacks were found on the premises belonging to defendant, they were not in his actual possession. Mr. Beavis submitted that the present case was very similar. His clients were not in physical possession and could not be charged.

Mr. Longinotto objected that the case cited had no bearing on the local Ordinance, which was specially drawn up to meet that sort of defence. The local Ordinance was passed long after the case quoted. According to the local Ordinance, the onus of proof was on the defendants. They had to show how they came into possession of the steel. There was also the doctrine of recent possession, and the purchasing of property under its value. He could quote a score of authorities on those points. In the indictments at the Sessions they had "robbery from the person," although the articles might have been removed from a house. At the last sessions they had a case of a man charged with stealing a huge junk. The indictment read "taken possession of the junk from the person in charge." No one could imagine that a junk, except a small silver one attached to a watch-chain, could be in the physical possession of a person.

Mr. Lindsell remarked that in the copy of the Ordinance he had with him there was a foot-note to the effect that the defence offered by Mr. Beavis had been made before.

Mr. Longinotto: Oh yes, it has been made on several occasions, but it has not been successful.

Mr. Lindsell: I think it has been successful, although a foot-note has not been made to that effect. The foot-note is in Mr. Hazeland's writing.

Mr. Longinotto: I had no idea that such a point would be raised. I wish the case adjourned till to-morrow to produce legal argument on the point.

Mr. Lindsell accordingly remanded the case till to-morrow.

A SILENT "LUKONG."

A *congre* seller was walking along Staunton Street at about 7 p.m., on Thursday night when he was arrested by a *lukong*, who accused him of crying out his wares in a prohibited area. The hawk was taken to the Police Station, where Inspector Brazil discharged him owing to insufficient evidence. The constable and hawk left the station, but returned again at 2 a.m., when the constable again charged the hawk.

The hawk was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, who, hearing of the incident, asked the constable to whom the defendant had cried out his wares.

As the constable refused to answer, Mr. Lindsell discharged defendant.

AN OPIUM CASE.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese youth was charged, on remand, with being in unlawful possession of eighteen tael of opium dross.

At the previous hearing the lad had stated that the box in which the opium was found belonged to his brother. Yesterday, however, this was denied.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$250, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

SPORT.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

A. B. STEWART AND LIEUT.-COL. COLES FOR THE FINAL.

Yesterday afternoon, Lieut.-Col. Coles defeated S. H. Dodwell in the semi-final of the Golf Championship by 1 up. It was a very close game and was decided by the last putt on the last green. The final over 36 holes will take place on Sunday, and is sure to be a close contest.

The other semi-final tie was played on Wednesday afternoon, when A. B. Stewart beat Major Leslie Smith by 3 and 2. Stewart played very well and had only one bad hole—the 9th. Here he got into serious trouble and, after trying to get out, had eventually to give up the hole. His first four holes—4, 3, 4, 4—won him the match, as he was 3 up at the 4th, and, doing seven holes in 27, was still three up at this stage. His temporary lapse caused him to be only 1 up at the turn, but he increased this lead and won comfortably. Major Smith played very steady golf, his short game being almost perfect, and Stewart, by beating him and playing so consistently for the last fortnight, is undoubtedly the favourite for Sunday's final.

THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following matches in the 3rd. round of the Junior Championship are due to be played by Sunday:—

A. Murdoch v. Lieut.-Col. Kilgour.

H. Scott v. J. W. Franks.

H. J. Gedge v. J. E. Sharpe.

H. West v. Col. Clement-Smith.

Capt. Archer v. A. K. Henderson.

Capt. Murray v. J. T. Kidd.

B. L. Moncrieff v. C. C. Stark.

E. B. Hallifax v. G. B. Leyton.

CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER v. THE NAVY.

This friendly fixture will be played to-day at 2.15 p.m. on the Craiggower C.C. ground. C.C.C. team:—L. E. Lamert (capt.), F. G. Thompson, U. Omar, M. H. Abbas, J. Kennedy, C. Heath, C. A. Goldenberg, W. Hall, S. Jex, C. H. Lyson and R. Bass.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. v. UNITED F.C.

The second division League match will be played this afternoon. Kick-off at 3 p.m. sharp, on the Club ground. Teams: Kowloon—A. van Langenberg; T. L. Knight and F. Wheeler; W. Hamilton, T. A. Mitchell and C. White; W. Taylor, C. E. Millard, J. Rasmussen, A. Bandran and A. Tatam.

United—B. Muskett; C. H. Blake and E. Mason; A. E. Simmons, C. S. Rosset and J. G. Marshall; J. Leonard, G. Millar, P. Brown, W. Mason and G. Chubb.

SOUTH CHINA "B" v. CLUB DE RECREO.

The following will represent the South China "B" team in their League match against the Club de Recreo to-day, (kick-off at 3 p.m.) on the Navy ground: Kwok H. Leung, Pui Kam Fat, S. Chan, Lau Hon Wing, Leung Kiu, Fook Ping, In, Tsoi Hak Hong, Ip Kau Go, Wu Chak Sang, Y. O. Tan, and Chan Pui.

SOUTH CHINA "A" v. THE NAVY.

The following will represent the South China "A" team in their league match against the Navy (R.) to-day (kick-off at 4.30 p.m.) on the Navy ground:—H. S. Lau, Lo Ching, Kwok Chung Tong, Y. Long Chin, T. F. Lang, Wong In Nin, P. K. Kuo, Tso Che On, Yu Chak Wa, Fung Ping, and S. W. Koo.

THEFT OF A RAIN-COAT AT KOWLOON.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing a rain-coat belonging to Mr. F. W. McKern, of Knutsford Terrace.

Sergeant Aris stated that defendant entered the house, stole the rain-coat, and ran out into the street. He was noticed by a house-boy, who gave chase. A Mr. Wheeler, who was riding a bicycle along Nathan Road at the time, hearing cries of "Thief," followed the man and arrested him.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, to six weeks' hard labour.

TRADE-MARK CASE.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, the Wong Pak Kui firm, of Des Voeux Road, summoned the Yuen Suet Ling firm, of Jersey Street, for selling two rolls of tissue paper bearing a trade-mark so closely resembling the complainant's registered trademark as to be calculated to deceive.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. H. Lyson for the defence.

The case was remanded till Wednesday.

PURITY CROSS SAVOURIES

and

ENTREES

made with a refined sense of niceties

CREAMED FINNAN HADDIE au GRATIN

35c. and 65c. per tin.

CREAMED CODFISH

30c. and 55c. per tin.

CREAMED CHICKEN a la KING

40c. and 70c. per tin.

LOBSTER a la NEWBURG

50c. and \$1. per tin.

WELSH RAREBIT

40c. and 65c. per tin.

SPAGHETTI ITALIAN STYLE

35c. per tin.

CREAMED SPAGHETTI au GRATIN

35c. per tin.

GRACED SPAGHETTI

35c. per tin.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

(Hotel Monks, Top Floor).

P.O. BOX 348.

"VIOTYP TYPEWRITERS."

IDEAL for travellers, a machine that you can always have in your pocket.

Given away at \$18 and \$25 each.

Now exhibited at "THE VICTORIA PRINTING PRESS."

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UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

NEW

COLUMBIA RECORDS

A2768 ALCOHOLIC BLUES FOX-TROT

KANSAS CITY " " "

A2761 HAWAIIAN MOONLIGHT WALTZ

NIGHTS " " "

A2764 MERCI BEAUCOUP FOX-TROT

MY CAIRO LOVE " " "

A2760 WILD HONEY WALTZ

HAWAIIAN SMILES " " "

Anderson Music CO., LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP).

16, Des Voeux Road.

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TELEPHONE 346

NOW ON SHOW

SEASONABLE UNDERWEAR

IN EVERY WEIGHT AND SIZE

SWEATERS.

We have a large assortment of White and Coloured Sweaters for

GOLF, TENNIS, CRICKET, ETC.

GOLF HOSE, SOCKS & SHIRTS

IN PURE WOOL

GLYN'S HATS

IN

FELT, STRAW, VELOUR AND TWEED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

FROM a Broadwood Road, Young
Pomeranian PUPPY Dog, sable colour.
Finder please notify this address. [1429]

SPECIAL NOTICE

MRS. SADIE PIKE will exhibit the
latest Creations from New York.
Ladies' Evening Gowns, One-piece Gowns,
Tailor made, Millinery, etc. One week only,
October 25th to November 2nd, KING
EDWARD HOTEL, Room 42.
Hongkong, October 24th, 1919. [1436]

WANTED.

WIRE-HAIRED TERRIER. Advertiser
desires to obtain a young dog, wire-
haired English terrier; must be of good
shape and breed.
Reply: Box No. 1439,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1430]

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at
the Office of the Officer Commanding
Royal Army Service Corps Headquarters,
Victoria Barracks, until 12 Noon, on
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, 1919, for
the supply of HOUSEHOLD COAL to the
War Department, for the period December
1st, 1919, to March 31st, 1920.
Forms of Tender and other particulars
may be obtained personally, or by letter
from the above-named Office between the
hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.
Hongkong, October 24th, 1919. [1431]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES
ORDINANCES, 1911 to 1915.N. THE MATTER OF THE SOUTH
CHINA MANURE COMPANY
LIMITED.

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance
of Section 19 of the Companies
Ordinance, 1911, that a MEETING of the
CREDITORS of the SOUTH CHINA
MANURE COMPANY, LIMITED (In
Liquidation) will be held at the Registered
Office of the Company, No. 55, Des Vaux
Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of
Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 10th day of
November, 1919, at Noon for the purposes
provided in such section.
Dated the 22nd day of October 1919,
U. I. FONG,
YEUNG HONG CHAU,
Liquidator. [1437]

THE SOCIETY OF ST.
VINCENT DE PAUL

will hold

THEIR 38th ANNUAL ALFRESCO FETE
in the Compound of
The Roman Catholic Cathedral
and
The Old St. Joseph's College
on the
7th DECEMBER, 1919.
2 P.M. to 7 P.M. and 8.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

SEVERAL RAFFLES

with valuable prizes, including a new
OVERLAND FIVE-SEATER MOTOR CAR.

GRAND CONCERT.

Tea and Refreshment Rooms.
Chute, Shooting Gallery, Aunt Sally,
The Lucky Wheel, and numerous side-shows.

TW. BANDS WILL ATTEND,

one on each Compound.

COME AND HELP THE POOR.

[1432]

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Japanese Steamship

"SODEGAURA MARU"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby notified that all the Cargo will be
landed at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.
No claim will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and Goods not
cleared by October 31st, will be subject to
rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godown where they will
be examined at 10 A.M. on THURSDAY,
Oct. 25th, by Messrs. Godard & Douglas.
Claims against the steamer must be pre-
sented in writing within 10 days after the
arrival of the steamer, otherwise they will
not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the
underinsured in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the undersigned.

GEO. GRIMBLE & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 24th, 1919. [1424]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Branch Office of the LIVERPOOL
AND LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, will, on and after
the 25th October, be transferred to St.
GEORGE'S BUILDING (Second Floor) Charter
Road, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 200—P. O. Box 451.
RIGBY H. P. & EWLEY,
Acting Local Managers.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1919. [1414]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Society will be held at
the Registered Office of the Society, Nos.
3 and 4, Queen's Building, Victoria, in
the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY,
the Seventh day of November, 1919, at
12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined
Resolutions will be proposed:—

1. That the fusion of the interests of
the Union Insurance Society of Canton,
Limited, (in this and the following
Resolutions referred to as "the
Society") and the North China
Insurance Company Limited (in this
and the following Resolutions re-
ferred to as "the Company") be
approved of and agreed to on the
basis following:—
- (a) That shares of the Society of the
nominal value of £10 each whereof
£4-per share shall be credited as
paid up be allotted to the share-
holders of the Company in exchange
for the shares of the Company in the
ratio of one and a half shares
of the Society for each one share
of the Company.
- (b) That the Society in addition make
payment to the shareholders in the
Company of the sum of £5. (Five
pounds) Sterling in cash for each
one share in the Company held by
such shareholders exchanging their
shares in manner and upon the basis
mentioned in clause (a) above.
2. That for the purpose of carrying into
effect Resolution No. 1 (a) above, the
Society do issue 15,000 shares of the
nominal value of £10 each (whereof
the sum of £4 per share is credited
as paid up) out of its unissued capital
of 104,000 shares.
3. That the 15,000 shares referred to in
Resolution No. 2 above and when
issued to rank for dividend and in
all respects pari passu with the exist-
ing Ordinary shares of the Society
and that the balance (if any) of such
15,000 shares be dealt with in such
manner as the Board of Directors of
the Society shall think most beneficial
to the Society.

Dated this Twenty Fifth day of
October, 1919.

C. H. P. HAY,

Deputy General Manager. [1438]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE OPENING CRUISE of the above
Club will take place TO-DAY (SATUR-
DAY), OCTOBER 25th, at the Club House,
North Point.
The attendance of Members and friends is
requested from 3 P.M. onwards.
R. E. MACDOUGALL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, October 18th, 1919. [1401]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE COMMODORE and Members of the
above Club will be "AT HOME" to
their friends at the Club House, North Point
TO-DAY (SATURDAY) OCTOBER 25th,
from 3 to 6 P.M. on the occasion of the
OPENING CRUISE and presentation of
prizes by H.M. The Governor Sir R. E.
Smyth, K.C.M.G.

THE ATTENDANCE OF LADIES is
specially requested.

F. SMYTH,

Commodore. [1419]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS are reminded of the HALF-
YEARLY MEETING called for on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, at 12.30 P.M.
at the Offices of the Jockey Club, on the
Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, at
Chater Road.

G. W. GEOG,
Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, October 17th, 1919. [1402]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong
Hotel on the 5th day of NOVEMBER, 1919,
at Noon, when the subjoined resolution,
which was passed at the Extraordinary
General Meeting of the Company held on
the 20th day of October, 1919, will be sub-
mitted for confirmation as a Special
Resolution.

That the new Articles already ap-
proved by this Meeting, and the
purpose of identification described by
the Chairman thereof, be and the same
are hereby adopted as the Articles of
the Company to the exclusion of and
in substitution for all the existing
Articles thereof.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1919,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [1430]

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

Flowers beautify and make attractive the
Home as nothing else can do.

FOR SALE

Flower and Vegetable

SEEDS

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 620. 73

AUCTIONS

BY ORDER OF THE OWNERS.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE

VERY VALUABLE BUILDING SITE

Situate at

KOWLOON POINT,

TSIMTSATSUI,

WITH LARGE FRONTAGE ON

KIMBERLEY ROAD,

KOWLOON,

RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOP-

MENT

To be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

THURSDAY,

The 30th day of October, 1919, at 12 o'clock

Noon

by

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

at his Auction Room in Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate

at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and

registered in the Land Office as THE

REMAINING PORTION OF KOWLOON

INLAND LOT NO. 1154.

The Property is situate in a very desirable

position ready for immediate building

purposes.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may

be obtained from:

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON

& HASTON,

1, Des Vaux Road Central,

Hongkong

Or From

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

The Auctioneer. [1389]

PUBLIC AUCTION

By Order of THE MORTGAGEES

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received

instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On FRIDAY,

the 31st day of October, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the

afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell

Street, Victoria Hongkong.

The Steamship "ASIA"

1081 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay in the

Harbour of Hongkong together with all the

furniture, Store equipment and appurte-

nances now on board.

IN ONE LOT

This ship is a Chinese ship registered in

Canton and is constructed of steel. She has

the following dimensions namely, Length 192

feet, Breadth 38 feet 6 inches, and Depth 18

feet, 9 inches, and her speed is about 10 knots.

For further particulars and conditions of

Sale and for orders for inspections of the

vessel please apply to—

Messrs. KUNG YUEN,

22, Wing Lok Street,

or

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON

& HASTON,

1, Des Vaux Road Central,

Victoria, Hongkong.

Or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

The Auctioneer. [1383]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND

GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2323.

FAVOURED with instructions from

The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY

(SATURDAY), October 25th, 1919,

at 2.30 P.M.

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central

(Old Post Office Building),

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—

Chamberlain Couch and Arm Chair, Black-

wood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads,

Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs,

Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered

Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair,

Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table,

Beverly Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures,

Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crochets, Glassware,

Ornaments, Cabinet, Tank Bookcase, Dinner

Wagon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware,

Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking

Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards

and a long line of Sundries.

Also

1 Pianos.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, October 19th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND

GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2323.

FAVOURED with instructions from

The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, October 28th, 1919,

at 2.15 P.M.

at his Sales Room.

A QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.

Also

Very good quality Woollen Blue Serge

in good condition, 7 yards or 8 yards, suit

lengths.

20 cases Silk Hand Soap by Peet Bros.

Co., San Francisco.

20 cases Crystal White Soap, Peet Bros.

Co., San Francisco.

10 cases Little Guard Milk.

20 cases B. & K. Best Australian Jam.

40 cases Laundry Soap.

60 Red Blankets.

15 Sea or Motor Car Rugs.

3 cases Sand Cloth.

4 cases Sand Paper.

50 doz. Rose Soap.

10 cases Tuckers' Liqueur-Whisky.

50 cases "Heart" Brand Salamander

Brandy.

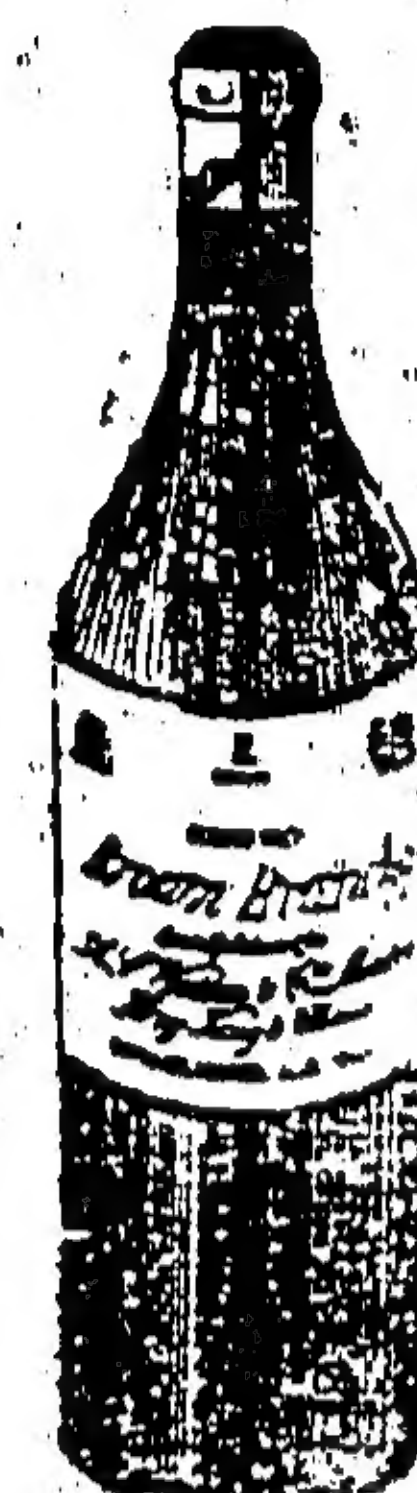
5 cases Schweppes' Cordial Lime Juice.

And a long line of Sundries.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1919.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
FINEST
OLD BROWN
LIQUEUR
BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 6-6

MARRIAGES.

BURNE-SMITH.—At St. John's Cathedral,
on October 23rd, the Rev. Copley
Moyle officiating, ELANOR SMITH, of
New York, to EMIL BURNE, of Hong-
kong. [1427]

MACARTNEY-VAN CORBACH.—At H.B.M.
Consulate, Shanghai, on October 18th,
and afterwards at Holy Trinity
Cathedral by the Rev. C. J. F.
Symons, THOMAS LAMONT, eldest son
of the late Dr. T. L. and Mrs.
Macartney, of Liverpool, to HILDA
MAX, youngest daughter of the late
Mr. H. W. B. and Mrs. Van Corbach
of Shanghai.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. A. M. BAPTISTA desires to thank his
numerous relatives and friends for the
many kind expressions of "sympa-
thizing and floral tributes received
in his recent sad bereavement. [1428]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 25TH, 1919.

IS CIVIL WAR TO BE
RENEWED?

As we pointed out on the anniversary of
the Revolution, which overthrew the
Manchu, established a so-called Republic,
and created conditions which have con-
tributed to unrest and disorder, the past
eight years have been very troubled ones
for China. There have been four revolu-
tions, two attempts to restore the monar-
chy, several fights with Tibetans and
Mongolians, the White Wolfers of brigand-
age, banditti pillaging in the majority
of provinces, floods, droughts, and
plagues, not to speak of the Japanese
capture of Tsingtau and the "Twenty-
One Demands", and all that they in-
volved. Many of the national assets
have been pledged to meet the ever-
increasing financial obligations of the
Government, whose plight is worse than
ever. Yet the nation survives in spite
of itself. When the Peace Conference
at Shanghai was broken off, reason
for hope remained because it was
known that both sides were anxious
for a settlement, but at the moment the
outlook is darkened by reports that the
Southern armies are mobilising against
the Northern forces on several fronts,
notably against those of CHANG CHIN-YAO,

in Hunan, and that the latter has been
authorised by the Peking Government to
assume an effective defensive. Some
reports suggest that the affair is a small
one concerning two regiments, but the
generally accepted view is that the
Southern forces are inclined to make an
attempt to drive CHANG CHIN-YAO from
the Tuchunship of the province and to
give the position to one of their number.
Whether the movement in Hunan be big
or little, it is not a factor which will
aggravate the much desired peace.

The South is unable to speak with a cer-
tain voice as to its wants, because it is a
house divided against itself. TANG SHAO-
YI is being urged to retain his position
as chief delegate for the South, but it
is not likely that he will agree to this
unless he be vested with greater powers.
The Chief Northern delegate seems to have
lost heart and to wish to return to Peking,
but the President has admonished him
and directed him to remain in Shanghai.
No advance has been made by either side,
and the confusion is likely to become
worse confounded by the threatened out-
break in Hunan. It is a pity that any-
thing should be permitted to interrupt
the rapprochement between North and
South. So long as the leaders on both
sides are in communication there is
some hope of a settlement at the con-
clusion of their protracted conversations,
but if a rupture occur in Hunan or else-
where, it will mean a revival of the old
charges of bad faith which one side level-
led at the other, and peace negotiations
will cease.

Regret at such an untoward result will
be the greater by reason of the fact
that the Anfu party, whose tactical in-
fluences have been felt throughout the
Northern administration, has just suffer-
ed a severe reverse in the appointment
of General CHANG YUNG-FENG, a non-
party man, to the position of acting
Premier. That the Anfu Club recognises
this defeat is proved by two different
items of news. The first of these is that
the party was willing to support CHIN
YUNG-FENG in the formation of a formal
Cabinet—presumably on conditions, but
it is reasonable to infer that the con-
ditions would not be so exorbitant as
those put forward when the party ex-
pressed its readiness to agree to KING
HAIN-CHAN forming a Ministry. On that
occasion the Anfu Club wanted the three
lucrative portfolios filled by its nominees.
The other significant fact is that the Anfu
party are now prepared to support CHOW
SHU-YU, the President's nomination for
the Premiership, though they resisted his
appointment for weeks with success.
These straws show the direction in which
the wind blows, and the trimming of
Anfu sails is evidence that the leaders are
apprehensive as to the safety of their
craft.

An organ recital will be given at St.
John's Cathedral on Tuesday evening.

Ten dances will be held at the Hong-
kong Hotel on Monday and Thursday
next.

Among those who arrived in the Colony,
yesterday, from Shanghai, were Mr. R.
Ross Thomson and Mr. R. G. Sheehan.

Two cases (two

CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WORLD'S COTTON CONFERENCE.
GAMBLING IN COTTON DEPRECIATED.

NEW ORLEANS, October 17th.

The Cotton Conference urged British spinners to send representatives to buy cotton direct from the farmers.

The speakers agreed that no arbitrary price could be fixed for a given period.

Cotton-growers suggested the condemnation of the practice of selling cotton on call and all gambling in cotton and other necessities.

NEW YORK SHIPPING STRIKE.
AN ACUTE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, October 18th.

In spite of the settlement reached, the longshoremen have not returned to work.

The shipping interests have arranged to utilise strike-breakers, protected by military, if the men do not return by October 20th.

The situation is acute. The Labour Secretary to President Wilson has appointed a Conciliation Committee, headed by the Mayor of New York, to endeavour to settle the controversy.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LIKELY INCREASE IN THE SUPPLY.

LONDON, October 17th.

The Times, in a leader, says that it seems reasonable to hope there will shortly be a check on the demand and some increase in the supply of silver.

Mexican production is increasing and is undoubtedly susceptible of great development. Substitutes for silver currency may be adopted much more generally than up to the present.

The silver circulation in Britain is now £50,000,000 as compared with £15,000,000 before the war. This seems unnecessarily large, but there should be an ample margin for letting some go where it is much more urgently wanted.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPATRIATION OF CHINESE LABOURERS.

PARIS, October 18th.

In the Chamber, Mr. Lebrun, Minister for the Liberated Territories, said that the British and French Governments had decided on measures for replacing Chinese labour and repatriating the Chinese at the rate of 15,000 monthly.

AEROPLANE SERVICE IN CHINA.

LONDON, October 18th.

The Times aeronautical correspondent says that the Vickers-Vimy commercial aeroplanes ordered by China are similar to the winner of the Trans-Atlantic flight. Their length is 42 feet, height 15, and span, 67.

The machines will each be fitted with two Rolls-Royce engines, totalling 750 h.p., with a maximum speed of 105 and a cruising speed of 90 miles per hour. They will carry petrol sufficient for a 6-hour flight while extra tanks can be fitted if necessary.

There will be two pilots. The cabin, which will be enclosed, can seat 12 passengers, whose safety and comfort has been studied in every way.

Future travel in China will be the height and speed of luxury. The maximum weight of freight and mail will be 2,000 pounds.

A number of skilled pilots, engineers, and organisers will shortly proceed to China to establish the services.

The result will be an enormous quickening up of communications, and very far-reaching political, economical and commercial effects. Soon China will assume an entirely different aspect as a world factor.

CHINA LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, October 17th.

The China loan, mentioned on October 13th, has been largely over-subscribed.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

NEW PROPOSALS STATED BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

The following is a summary of the British Government's policy relating to trade, industry, and labour, as set forth by the Prime Minister:

A.—LABOUR.

1.—*Hours and Hours.*—A bill has just been introduced dealing with hours and wages based upon recommendations of the Joint Committee of the National Industrial Conference. The principles of this bill are: (a) The establishment of a national maximum working week of forty-eight hours, except in certain industries with special conditions, such as agriculture, the merchant marine, domestic and outdoor service. (b) The establishment of a living wage throughout industry.

2.—*Conditions of Work, Sharing in Profits, and Unemployment.*—There are three aims which the Government are anxious to see achieved, viz:

(a) The promotion of a larger degree of co-operation between workmen and employers in the determination of working conditions, and in this connection the development of the system of Whitley Committees.

(b) Securing to the workers more generally a financial interest in the success of the industry in which they work.

(c) Adequate provision for and satisfactory arrangements regarding unemployment.

The Government would prefer to deal with the question of unemployment on the basis of agreed recommendations by the Joint Committee of the National Industrial Conference, who have so far failed to agree on any proposals. Failing such agreement, it may become the duty of the Government to put forward proposals in the name of the whole community.

3.—*Housing.*—Three Acts passed by the present Parliament, the Housing Act, the Land Acquisition Act, and the Ministry of Transport Act, will, in combination, provide the means of dealing with the problem of housing along proper lines, by the creation of houses outside congested cities, and the provision of transport facilities to bring the workers to and from their work.

B.—COAL MINES.

4.—*State Purchase of Mineral Rights.*—The Government accept the policy of State purchase of mineral rights in coal, on which the reports of the Coal Commission (second stage) are unanimous. As part of the scheme for the purchase of these rights, a levy will be made upon the compensation to be paid. The proceeds of this levy will form a fund for the amelioration of the social conditions of miners. In the case of Scotland, account will be taken of the fact that a rate levy on receipts of mineral values exists in that country.

5.—*Fund for Amelioration of Social Conditions of Miners.*—The Government have been deeply impressed by the evidence which has been tendered to the Coal Commission with respect to the unsatisfactory social conditions under which, in some parts of the country, miners are compelled to carry on their industry. A responsible standard of living should be secured to the miners and their families; the deplorable housing conditions now prevailing in some of the coalfields of the country must be remedied without delay; and every effort must be made to improve the comfort and amenities of the industry. Consequently the fund to which allusion has been made will enable these defects to be repaired on a comprehensive plan.

6.—*Co-operation with Labour in Determining Working Conditions.*—In view of the facts that the lives and livelihood of the miners depend on the way in which the mines are worked, means have to be devised for securing their co-operation in the shaping of the general conditions of the industry, without interfering with the executive control of individual mines.

7.—*Organisation of the Industry.*—The Government, after careful examination of all the reports of the Coal Commission and the evidence given before it, have come to the conclusion that they would not be justified in undertaking the State purchase and State management of collieries; and apart from any question of the desirability or otherwise of the nationalisation of the coal mines, the financial burden on the country, having regard to other essential obligations on the State, is in itself such as to preclude its adoption. In the national interest, however, the industry will have to be so organised as to reduce to a minimum the expenses of management and working charges. With this end in view, the country will be divided into convenient areas, in each of which an amalgamation of neighbouring mines will be undertaken within a limited period, subject to the condition that the Government have power to veto or modify any scheme of amalgamation which is detrimental to the public interest, as also to protect the general body of consumers from possible exploitation by the coal industry. Any scheme of reorganisation would be ineffective which failed to furnish coal in such quantities and at such cost as to enable the export trade of the country to be maintained and extended.

8.—*Representation of Labour on Joint Boards.*—The Government propose that all workers in and about the mines should have a direct voice on the board controlling the policy of the area-group of coal mines. Further, the status of each representative of the workers on this board should be in all respects equal to that of the other members.

9.—*Exploitation of Opportunities.*—The industry, both on its industrial and its educational side, should be so organised as to offer a free career to talent and to give to every member concerned in it, in whatever grade of employment, opportunities of improving his abilities and his position.

10.—*Committee on Output.*—In accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Coal Commission, a committee will immediately be set up to inquire into the diminution of output in the coal mines.

The Government propose to prepare a scheme on the above lines at once and submit it to Parliament with the least possible delay.

C.—TRADE POLICY.

11.—*Import Restrictions.*—The internal policy of import restrictions established for the purpose of shielding British industries against foreign competition during the transition period will come definitely to an end on September 1st, existing restrictions being then withdrawn except as indicated below.

12.—*Foreign Exchange.*—Government support of the exchange will be abandoned except in so far as some support may for a time be necessary to prevent complete collapse of any important exchanges.

13.—*Dumping of Goods of Foreign Origin.*—Legislation will be introduced for the protection of goods manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland against dumping. Power will be taken to prevent the sale in this country of similar goods beneath their price in the country of origin.

14.—*Power to Check any Excessive Increase of Exports.*—The Government will check emergency powers to enable the Board of Trade to check any flood of imports (for instance, from Germany) that might arise from a collapse of exchange so disproportionate to costs of production in the country of origin as to enable sales to take place in this country at prices altogether below costs of production there.

15.—*Protection of Unstable Key Industries.*—The Government will also seek powers from Parliament to prohibit the import except on licence and on payment of a licence fee of the products of key industries which are in an unstable position in this country. Industries which fulfil the following tests will alone be regarded as "Unstable Key" industries for this purpose:

(a) That the product is essential for war or for the maintenance of the country during war.

(b) That the industry had been so neglected before the war that there was an inadequate supply of the product.

(c) That the industry is one for the fostering and promotion of which the Government found it necessary to take special steps during the war.

(d) That if special Government support were withdrawn, the industry could not maintain itself at the level of production essential to national life.

It is proposed that the fees charged for the issue of licences to import goods produced by such "unstable key" industries will be fixed with regard to the price at the difference between the price at which the article can be imported and the price at which similar articles can be sold in the United Kingdom. It may be necessary for some years for the Government to continue to assist these industries. Care will be taken that no undue profits shall be made at the expense of the community. Pending the grant by Parliament of the necessary powers, the Government intend to continue the existing import restrictions which affect industries qualified to be regarded as "unstable key" industries. These will be scheduled, and the schedule published at an early date.

16.—*Technical Instruction and Research.*—Steps will be taken to increase efficiency by encouraging and developing technical education both for managers and workpeople. Further efforts will also be made along the general lines already laid down to promote industrial research and invention.

17.—*Formation of Increased Output.*—Inquiry and propaganda with this end in view will be undertaken.

18.—*Standardisation.*—There is growing recognition of the importance for the future of British industry of the principle and practice of standardisation, but so far the State has done little. It is proposed to set up at the Board of Trade a Department of Standards.

1.—To promote and co-ordinate standardisation generally, and

2.—To establish and administer such testing institutions as may be found necessary, and to authorise, as far as may be required, the supervising work carried out by technical institutions, trade organisations, or private concerns.

19.—*Power Supply.*—The policy of the Government with regard to electric power is embodied in a bill now before Parliament. During the autumn session another bill will be submitted dealing with the control and development of water power.

20.—*Fostering Imperial Trade.*—On a resolution of the Imperial War Conference, an Imperial Investigation Board is being constituted representing the British Government and the Dominions, together with shipping and commercial representatives, to inquire into and report on all matters connected with ocean freights and facilities and the development and improvement of the sea communications between different parts of the Empire, with special reference to the size and type of ships and the capacities of harbours.

The Government also aims at developing Imperial supplies. Much work in this direction has been commenced during the war.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

KILLING EXPORT TRADE!

[BY C. L. SIDLEY, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE MONTREAL "HERALD."]

Returning to England after an absence extending to pre-war times, I have been struck by what to me is the alarming change which has come over the spirit of the people. England appears to me to be suffering from an artificial prosperity which threatens to undermine her pre-eminence in trade and commerce and jeopardise her whole future.

Money never was so plentiful in this country as now, yet the people at large appear to be absolutely indifferent to the fact that vast sums which are now in circulation in the form of currency notes represent borrowed capital which the nation will have to repay.

SLACKNESS EVERYWHERE.

Slackness and indifference are everywhere apparent. Let me quote a few examples. A friend of mine, from Canada, came here prepared to place orders for thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise for which, prior to the war, England had a practical monopoly. He was met with the statement that they were full up with orders for domestic business, and could not undertake any business for export. Where prices were quoted they were ridiculously high compared with American prices.

In another line of goods a Canadian firm I know has been able to export products to England from a factory started in Canada during the war, and not even at a good profit at lower prices than the English manufacturers are asking.

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I was in the office of an engineering firm here in England when a Canadian came in to place orders for machinery. "Can you deliver with export trade?" was the first question. "We have too much on hand now."

I went into a tailoring establishment to order a suit of clothes. The tailor said he could not promise delivery for three months.

In one big city I wanted a taxi for a journey of three miles. There were a dozen taxis on the stand, and not one would take me. The excuse was that it was too far. They only wanted short runs.

MANUFACTURERS YEARS BEHIND.

Considerable alarm is being expressed in some papers over the threatened invasion of the English domestic market by American manufacturers. But that invasion is as nothing compared with the invasion by the Americans of what have hitherto been British export markets.

The United States have vast plans for the building up of international trade, and other countries, including the British Empire, are being forced to go to the United States for merchandise because the British manufacturers are worse than indifferent to export trade.

Already Uncle Sam holds the trade of the twenty South American republics—formerly a great field for British enterprise—in the hollow of his hand, and he is reaching out for the trade of every other promising market.

Here, then, is the situation as I see it. The British manufacturers are months, and even years, behind with orders for their own markets in the British Isles, thus inviting competition even at home. At the same time they are indifferent to overseas trade, thus giving their rivals in export business a wide range of opportunities.

Unless England wakes up, the inevitable consequence will be, first, a fearful depression, and then an enormous emigration of the class which represent the working power of the nation.

21.—*Export Credits.*—Steps are being taken to establish a system of export credits for the purpose of facilitating a resumption of the export trade to disorganised parts of Eastern Europe, e.g., Serbia, Roumania, Poland, and parts of Austria. In case of loss the drawer of four-fifths of the difference between the proceeds of the bill and the prime cost plus freight plus insurance (including the charge made by the office). Credits will be furnished to the extent of £25,000,000 in the aggregate.

22.—*Promotion of Exports Generally.*—The Government will endeavour, through the Consular and Commercial Attaché Services, to stimulate the export trade in every direction.

23.—*Agriculture.*—A Commission is sitting to examine and report as to the minimum prices to be fixed for the purchase of the crops next year. But as it can hardly report for some weeks, and the farmers are now making their plans for next year's crops, the Government are prepared now to undertake to continue for another year at any rate prices approximately the same as those obtained up to the present.

24.—*Protection against Harmful Combination.*—With a view to protecting the public against any harmful effects of trusts and trade combinations, the Government require powers of inquiry as a preliminary to taking action in time if action should become advisable. Powers have already been obtained under the Profiteering Act for a period of six months, but, as announced in the House of Commons, the Government intend to introduce legislation in the autumn designed to secure powers of a more complete and adequate nature.

25.—*Statistics and Information.*—The Government intend to collect fuller information about production, trade, prices, costs, and profits than has hitherto been obtained, and to seek any powers that may be requisite.

A RUSSIAN APPEAL TO GREAT BRITAIN.

[BY MRS. KATHERINE BROSKOWSKY.]

[The following article has been contributed by Madame Katherine Brodskowsky, who, under her sobriquet of the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," has made for herself a name famous in the annals of her country. She is probably the oldest Russian revolutionary living, and has shared the cause of freedom, the success of the revolution of March 1917, but when the Bolsheviks came into power they threw this aged lady into prison. She was, however, released, even the Bolsheviks recognising that she could hardly be reckoned among the "counter-revolutionaries."]

I appeal to you, my dear good friends, and will speak to you about the sad situation in which Russia finds herself to-day.

I also tell you of her most urgent wants. Russia merits the friendship of Europe and the Entente, as during many centuries she has been the bulwark defending civilisation against the invasion of the Oriental barbarians. She has fought for and preserved the Occident from all dangers, at the price of her blood and her own progress. After Ghengis-Khan she had to meet Napoleon. She has always been a victim.

A century having passed since the Fire of Moscow, and Russia wishing to enter the great family of democratic nations, she began to struggle for light and liberty. But she was surprised by the treacherous war which lasted five long years, and through which she bore the tyrannic yoke of the Germans allied to the Bolsheviks. Everything was put in movement to destroy her. They tried to poison her materially and morally. But my poor country is not yet dead. Enfeebled, she resists with her last forces. Enlightened Russia will again reconquer liberty and assure the future of the democracy.

If you asked me who induces me to address myself to you, I should answer that my seventy-five years of life among the people of Russia, my fifty years of fight for the liberty, honour, and good of my country, have conferred upon me the right to do so. I am authorised by my anxious desire and fears for her future to see her happy. I want you to know that over there, far away from you, there is suffering, a real and loyal democracy who would follow its work by your side if you would respond to its call.

We have often heard from you words of friendship, and trusting that they are sincere, we appeal to you, who have always held the standard of liberty and democracy high. And myself, the loving nurse of a cherished child, I come to tell you her trials and sorrows. It would be cruel to close your eyes to her wounds and sores. Our soil has been trampled down by the enemy, our towns destroyed, our country devastated, thousands of our best citizens shot, our daughters and sisters violated.

ACTIONS, NOT WORDS.

Yes, I address myself to you English people to ask for your generous aid at the most critical moment in the existence of my country. Of what nature must this aid be? What does Russia require? Help us to realise the conditions indispensable to the convocation of a Constituent Assembly. Russia can only find peace and happiness in the constitution of a democratic State, capable of restoring the laws in conformity with the wishes of the nation. Russia was on the eve of seeing her desires realised when the Bolshevik coup d'état of November, 1917, crushed her hopes. The bayonets of the Sovietists came and dispersed the Constituent Assembly, which had been elected by the entire Russian people according to the electoral laws. In tears and covered with wounds, Russia gives birth her despair to the universe. She still lives, but from each of her pores the blood oozes. How long a time, what efforts will be necessary to give her strength and health! How can we bring back the happy days of the glorious revolution of March 1917, those days which promised peace and an era of real liberty? It was a misfortune that young and inexperienced people did not immediately find their way, and at present, when will they find it if those they love desert them? It is for you, my friends, to bring them your help and your sympathy in a successful action. This success must show itself in actions, and not only depend upon words as poor, disorganised Russia can only believe in those who give real proofs of their sympathy.

I feel it my duty to tell Great Britain all the horror and tragedy of Russia, and to call upon her generosity to assist her young brothers far away to establish a democratic order, and convocate a Constituent Assembly and create favourable conditions for the development and progress of a peace-loving interior. When I speak of the Russian people it is especially the great masses that I have in view—those masses whom I knew, those masses in the midst of which I have lived for half a century of my wandering life, those masses that I love, and whose joys and sorrows I have so often shared.

When I left Russia I told the peasants that I was going to our Allies to tell them about Russia. They cried out: "Yes! Tell them about our misfortunes, and ask them to help us, as we cannot save ourselves." As a matter of fact, Russia cannot save herself, not because she is physically too weak, but on account of her crushed spirit. And that is why she implores the aid of democratic nations.

The Russian people feel that to pay their debts contracted in the hour of need and difficulties is a sacred duty, but they are well aware that their country is great and that the soil is rich. They understand that to exploit its wealth to its real profit, and for the benefit of others it is necessary to have a free and stable government. Assist us to increase our means of communication, and re-establish our industries. Confide your capital for the practical exploitation of all the essential materials which our country contains so abundantly. Come to Russia; you will find a remunerative market for your products. We will sell you ours, and it will be all profit for both. In industrial Russia, so little advanced, you will find a fertile ground for your enterprises, and

your energies can for a long time to come be usefully employed. Russia, so long exclusively agricultural, began half a century ago to familiarise herself with the methods of the West, and introduced into her country different branches of industry. During the last few years she counted nearly 3,000,000 of factory workers, and the war has almost doubled this number. The Russian army was composed of 12,000,000 soldiers, to which were added 12,000,000 of men trained in the work necessary for the war, and about 3,000,000 men and women worked specially for the needs of the troops. These 25,000,000 soldiers and workers provided for the wants of the army, and there remained hardly any souls to furnish the necessities of the civil population.

The economical system of the country, which was only in its infancy, became affected during the three years of war. Rails and rolling stock deteriorated. The commandeered factories gradually ceased to furnish merchandise for those left behind and the small reserves became exhausted. Reliable witnesses can relate all the sacrifices made by our poor country for the common defence of civilisation and humanity. Already weakened and impoverished, our country had become the prey of criminal demagogues. All the same, she still keeps her youth and her resources, her coal, her vast forests, her waters, and all her various and abundant metals.

But what is still more important is the help necessary in the domain of general culture. The education of four millions of orphans which the war has left is a terrible problem, not only for Russia, but for the whole civilised world. What are we to do with these children, the future useful citizens of their country, and the defenders of a free and democratic Russia? Not to come to their aid is to condemn a part of them to death, and to form a dangerous element for their own country and for the whole of Europe.

DEFENSE OF THE COMMON CAUSE.

It is not public charity I ask, but brotherly assistance. The millions of our dead fallen for the defence of the common cause, our sacrifices, which have contributed in a certain measure towards the final victory, and our misfortunes, dictate to me the duty and give me the right. It is a sacred duty for all the democracies to unite their efforts to save and bring up the Russian orphans.

If the sympathetic words I have received and heard are not vain words, if the civilised people understand the duty to help in the education of the less cultivated nations, if the whole world realises the danger represented by the growing up in ignorance of these children to the peace and development of civilisation—my hopes and those of my fellow-citizens will be quickly realised. They will give us the necessary resources which we now want, and we shall see clever specialists arriving in order to give us lessons in productive work and experienced methods. We on our side shall know how to recognise the good done by a life of labour and study in Russia, is great enough to find all the necessary skills for the erection of houses, with workshops, professional schools, and fields for experiments. The materials for construction are not wanting. That which fails us is the material for schools, workshops, and agricultural establishments. These are not found in Russia; we also require some professors and teachers, as well as the first capital necessary for the salaries of the workpeople.

This urgent charity should be begun as soon as possible, in direct collaboration with the "Zemstvos" and the local co-operatives. We can already proceed in the regions where order has been established, like certain parts of Siberia and Meridional and Septentrional Russia. In rendering service to Russia, you render service to the enlightened and democratic elements, you contribute to the good of humanity, and to a solid foundation for the peace of the world.

I have conceived the idea of founding an all the future colonies for orphans a vast plan, of which I am now ready to give you all the details. Help us to realise our plans.—Daily Telegraph.

"GET AT SOMETHING NEW."

SOLVING THE COAL PROBLEM.

To discover an effective and cheap substitute for coal and thereby to solve the problem of the coal mines is to be the first big task of the modern James Watt, who are to be housed in the James Watt School of Research, the establishment of which is to be part of the Watt Centenary Celebrations at Birmingham on September 16th, 17th, and 18th. The committee of engineers which has undertaken to develop the proposal for the research school has now reached the following preliminary conclusions:

Hitherto research has been frittered away in looking too much into detail, the improvement of something which already exists.

We must get at something new.

There is latent power in every thing. The problem is to convert the power to ordinary commercial use.

We have to go very much further than Watt, who was eminently successful in converting coal, through steam, into power.

There is a wonderful future before any nation, or man, who can derive a cheap power from some other source than coal or any source of power not yet tapped. This can be only done by setting up a school such as the proposed James Watt School of Research, to support people who have the necessary imagination and who have received the necessary training which enables them to observe very closely all signs and bring them to such a form that they can be grasped by all industries.

All big employers carry big experimental departments.

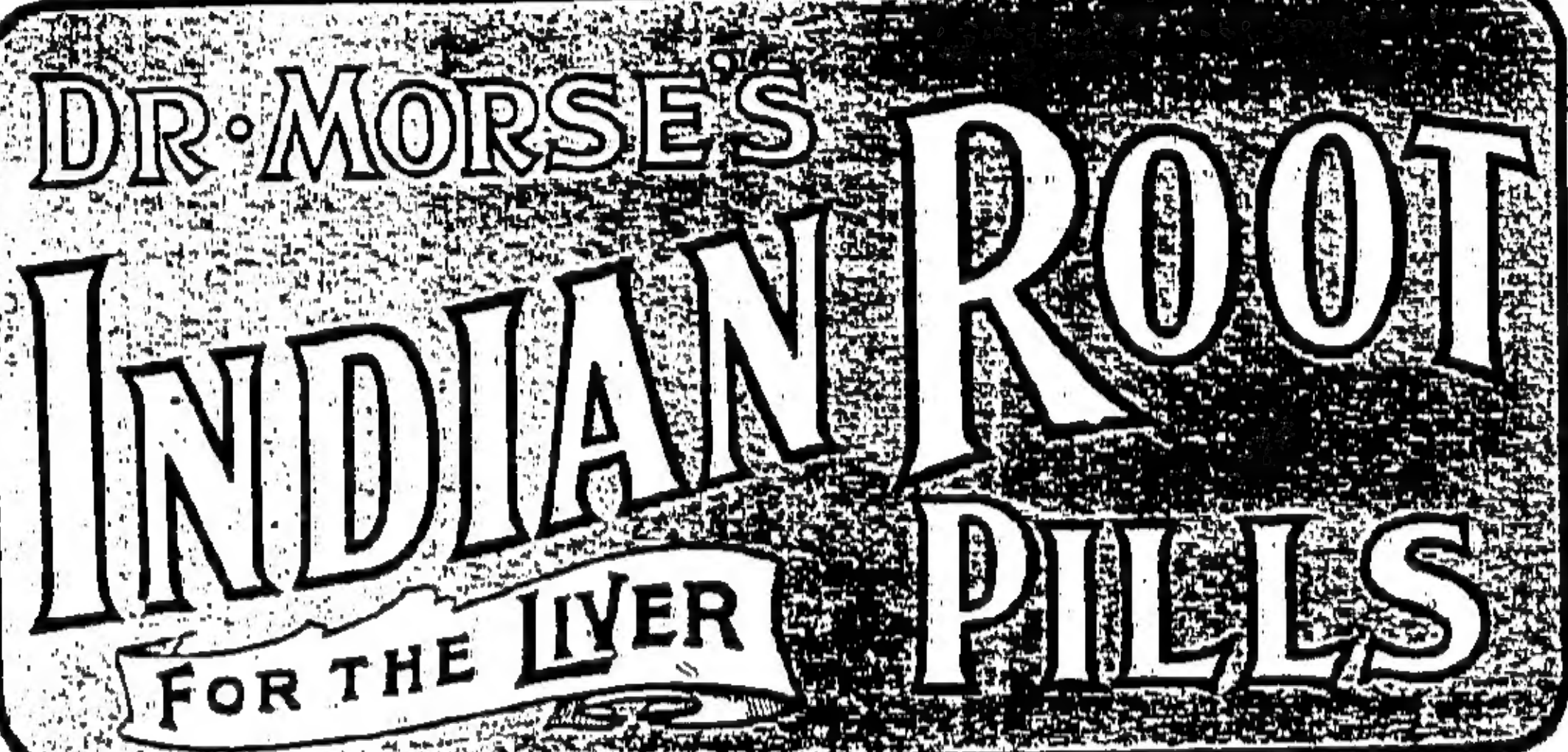
Therefore the James Watt School of Research should be made a communal institution for the investigation of basic principles of prime movement for the benefit of all British industries, and to largely assist in removing the difficulties at present facing British world trade.

REGULARITY OF THE BOWELS

The First Line of Defence against Ill-Health.

Only about one man or woman in a hundred is perfectly healthy. The other 99 have some digestive trouble, and perhaps more than 50 per cent of these could trace their trouble to that prevalent evil—constipation. Its a simple thing of itself, but like many simple things, it may grow and become complicated. Constipation is the root of nine-tenths of the sickness of man, and a large proportion of the sickness of women. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. To maintain a healthy system the bowels should operate at least once every 24 hours. This is one of Nature's wise provisions which is too often ignored, and the result is untold suffering. Women and children are the greatest offenders, but why such should be the case is a problem to be solved. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a remedy which, taken at the first indication, assist Nature to restore the system to health and strength, and avert the development of disease. Every ailment is the effort of Nature to get rid of some impurity in the system, and the object of medical treatment is to assist Nature in doing so. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills do this surely and thoroughly. To overcome constipation take one to four pills regularly until the Bowels move daily, and are restored to healthy action.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-colored bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.



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BETRAYER OF NURSE CAVELL SENTENCED TO DEATH

PARIS, September 25th. Quin, the betrayer of Nurse Cavell, has been found guilty by the court-martial and condemned to death. At the same time, six out of seven members of the Court, on the plea of Maître Darmon, who defended Quin, have signed a petition recommending him to mercy. When the trial was resumed to-day, Maître Darmon's counsel, began his speech for the defence. He had a heavy task, which he discharged courageously. In his speech for the prosecution, Lieut. Wagner had demanded the death penalty for Quin. Before dealing with his powerful arguments showing why the accused man should suffer the death of a traitor, it is necessary for the purpose of indicating all the evidence produced, to refer again to the documents from Brussels, some of which were mentioned in my yesterday's telegram. Among these was an anthropometric photograph of Quin taken a long time before his arrest. This photograph shows a long and pointed nose, a high forehead, and a thinning hair, and it is concluded from this that Quin and the man calling himself François Cavier, whose description sentry the Public Prosecutor at Brussels resembles somewhat that of Quin as he looks to-day, were not one and the same person. And this contention is further strengthened by the deposition of the secretary of Neels de Roodt, who, on being questioned, declared that Neels de Roodt had worked under the name of François Cavier at the head of a private agency at Brussels before the war, and known to the German police agents, Bergen and Pinckhoff, who frequently visited the office.

Another remarkable document read was the confession of Otto Meyer, the German secret police agent who watched and arrested Miss Cavell. Meyer, who has had an extraordinary career, confessed that when the house of M. Baucq, the architect, was searched, numerous documents which compromised all the members of Nurse Cavell's organisation were found. Quin, said Meyer, in his statement, was not concerned in denouncing Miss Cavell, whatever he added, "I know all about him." The reading of Meyer's confession gave great satisfaction to Quin's counsel, who pressed for more information to support the charge against his client. To this demand, which was rejected by the court-martial, Lieut. Wagner replied that he accused Quin of intelligence with the enemy, and that he had never put forward the pretension that he was the sole betrayer of Nurse Cavell.

A feature of Lieut. Wagner's speech for the prosecution, marked by considerable emotion in parts, was the skill with which he limned the portrait of Quin. He had extolled the patriotism of the French, who had suffered under the heel of the Germans. "My task is a painful one," he said, "because I have to ask that another Frenchman be pitilessly dealt with." He described Quin as a degraded, seditious man, who, with his gifts, might have succeeded in life. But to what use had he put his intelligence? To betray. Quin was a swindler, a lazy man, a drunkard, and a debauchee who had three occupations—to live well, not to work and to have mistresses.

Then the Government Prosecutor proceeded to group the proofs of Quin's guilt—material and mathematical proofs he called them. He dealt with his life from the time when he left Saint Quentin gaol to the day when, returning to France through Switzerland, he swindled Madame Quin of intelligence with the enemy. Quin of intelligence with the enemy it was not necessary to put up against him all the transactions he had with the German police. The affair of Madame Bodart's maps was sufficient as it afforded "mathematical proof" of his guilt. Madame Bodart had sent five maps to Quin, with instructions that they be sent to Madame Machiels on the same day. Madame Machiels received only three maps. When Madame Bodart was arrested and denied the charges levelled against her, the German judge showed her the maps. They had been drawn by M. Baucq's own hand. There could be no mistake. Quin, who had been in the pocket for more than four hours, had handed them to either Pinckhoff or Bergen, both German police agents. With the same clearness the Government Prosecutor showed that it was Quin who had denounced Madame Adam, Madame Jacob, M. Orford, and Mlle. Gauvin at La Louvière.

During the proceedings, Quin showed in seeking to obtain from the members of Miss Cavell's institute an exact account of the money spent on fugitives, so that it could be sent to Colonel Desprez, chief of the counter-espionage service, in Holland, who would reward them. Lieut. Wagner pressed the Colonel Desprez never entrusted him with such a mission. What was the object of the accused? It could be easily guessed. As the supposed agent of Colonel Desprez he had to assist the fugitives in crossing the frontier. Quin, however, never concerned himself about fugitives. It had been represented that he was wanted by the German police, but he lived at Brussels, and when he was arrested his sentence did not exceed three months. Why was he arrested? So that he could be searched in prison for a note-book containing his memoirs. On this point Lieut. Wagner asked if it was to be believed that an intelligent man engaged in counter-espionage would have on him a note-book filled with information about Miss Cavell's institute? The note-book was only there to furnish an alibi to the indicator, who was Quin.

Turning to the court-martial, Lieut. Wagner concluded: "You must, now have the certainty, not that Quin is the exclusive betrayer of Miss Cavell, but that he worked in this affair with the Germans. We have no right by vain sentimentality to insult the memory of all those who died for the country. Remember those heroes at this moment. I demand for Quin capital punishment." Quin maintained a stolid attitude while Maître Darmon pleaded in his behalf. In passionate language counsel denounced the murder of Miss Cavell, but pleaded the innocence of his client. He held that no proof had been shown that

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Quin was responsible for this crime. Further, he maintained that Quin was equally innocent of having had intelligence with the enemy. Sketching his client's career, he admitted that while Quin was always in need of money, he invariably applied to French people for it. He argued that if Quin did not return to France, it was because, as he had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, he would have been reduced to a soldier of the second class. The bad reputation of the accused made his counsel's task more difficult, but he held that Quin was not a traitor, and that nothing had been established showing his relations with the German authorities. Daily Telegraph.

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Tables for DINNER may be booked. Our dancing room may be hired for private Dances, Masonic Banquets, Evening parties or any other Social Function. Apply to the Manager for terms.

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and

Thursday, October 30th,

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E. D. C. WOLFE, Captain Superintendent of Police. Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919.

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[110]

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CONDITION OF INDIA. SPEECH BY THE VICEROY. THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

At the opening of the Legislative Council, at Simla, on September 3rd, Lord Chelmsford delivered an eloquent and impressive speech, in the course of which, referring to the peace, he said the decision on the Turkish Peace terms was still awaited by their Moslem fellow-subjects with keen concern. He had done all in his power to ensure full representation being given to their feelings. The Government of India had placed their views with strong emphasis before his Majesty's Government, and Indian delegates had appeared before the Peace Conference.

Referring to the grave events which had disturbed the country, following upon the Rowlatt Bills, he said several members of the Legislative Council had warned the Government that agitation would follow, but no Government could deviate from a policy it regarded as essential on account of threats. As a result of prompt measures the disorders were quelled, and peace was restored. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab had been busily engaged reviewing the sentences passed on offenders, and he had tempered justice with mercy as far as possible in every case. The deplorable events were about to be made the subject of an inquiry by a Commission, of which Lord Hunter would be chairman, assisted by Mr. Justice Rankin, of the Calcutta High Court, Mr. W. Rice, who had officiated as Lieutenant Governor of Burma, General Sir Geo. Barrow, Sir C. E. Setalvad, and Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed. The Commission would sit next month to inquire into the matter, and its ordinary proceedings would be made public. An Act would be passed indemnifying Government officers who had been called upon to undertake the onerous and ungrateful task of restoring order.

FORCES ON THE FRONTIER.

The Viceroy then dealt with the Afghan War, and alluding to the Peace Treaty with Afghanistan, said that the Treaty of Peace was to be followed by a treaty of friendship. Afghanistan showed herself worthy of it. India had no designs on Afghanistan. "We give her our friendship with pleasure," said his Excellency, "but shall not force ourselves upon her. The overtures must come from Afghanistan if the Peace Treaty is to become a friendship treaty." Lord Chelmsford next quoted numerous figures regarding the alleged breakdown in the medical arrangements for the frontier campaign. He said the maximum strength of the forces on the frontier had been 247,000 men, and gave conclusive figures and facts derived from his personal tour on the frontier to show good results, on the whole, had been achieved. He quoted Sir George Ross Knapp, whose experience of the frontier and frontier campaigns was unequalled, who said he had never seen so much done for the comfort and health of the troops. The Viceroy warmly praised the admirable conduct of the British and Indian troops for their cheerful and splendid work, and thanked the men who had been demobilised from Mesopotamia for staying at the time of India's need. He said that the men due for demobilisation would be sent home at the earliest moment possible. He also expressed his warm thanks to the Indian Chiefs and Nepal for their assistance. Large areas of land and monetary rewards were about to be given to the Indian ranks for service in the recent war, and increased pay for British and Indian officers would shortly be announced.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

Alluding to the reform scheme, he expressed regret that some who were interested in this great question had done such scant justice to the Government of India. He hoped Parliament would shortly deliver its final judgment. He would loyally accept its decision, and he hoped all who had been engaged in the great controversy would sink their differences and concentrate their efforts on making the reforms a success.

Referring to the exchange question, the Viceroy fully sympathised with the commercial community, but the rise in the price of silver had forced the rupee up. He hoped a committee of experts would be able to find a solution of the problem and ensure stability in the value of the rupee.

Adverting to the Indian labour question, he said he hoped shortly to announce the names of the Indian delegates to the Washington Congress, and said local Governments were being consulted regarding the necessary amendments to the law in the direction of improving housing conditions, reducing working hours, and in other respects.

Touching upon the question of the trading rights of Indians in the Transvaal, he said the Government had fully pressed the Indian point of view on his Majesty's Government and urged that the recent legislation in this connection in South Africa was unjustified. He pleaded for calmness and moderation, while admitting the strength of the feeling in South Africa, and said it was proposed to send Sir Benjamin Robertson on a deputation to represent Indian interests in the Union Government Commission. The Government, moreover, were pressing for the immediate cancellation of indentures in Fiji.

As to the future, the Viceroy said he desired to lay deep the foundations for new industrial development. The views of the Government on the report of the Industrial Commission were now before the Secretary of State, and his reply was expected in a few weeks. He appealed to Indians to co-operate in making India self-sufficient in dealing with raw products, and urged that her youth should enter the fields of commercial enterprise.

BABY HAD ECZEMA CUTICURA HEALS

On Face and Head. Very
Restless. Scratched
Dreadfully.

"When my baby was six weeks old he broke out with a bad rash on the face and head. I was told it was eczema. The child was very restless and scratched himself dreadfully so that I had to bandage his head and hands. We got very little sleep. Then I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They stopped the burning and itching and after using two boxes of Cuticura Ointment with the soap he was quite healed." (Signed) Mrs. L. Bagshaw, 45, Victoria Rd., E. London, Shenfield, Eng.

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Nature intends your hair to be beautiful. When the natural oil which protects and nourishes the hair is deficient, the hair becomes dull, dry, and brittle. It falls out and grows again. It is the duty of a woman to keep her hair in the best possible condition. Rowland's Macassar Oil does this. It is a hair restorer and beautifier. It is the duty of a woman to keep her hair in the best possible condition. Rowland's Macassar Oil does this. It is a hair restorer and beautifier.

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Adopt the Popular Beneficial "Harlene Hair-Drill".
1,000,000 Hair-Growing and Hair-Beautifying Outfits FREE to ALL.
If you are worried about the condition of your hair, if it is weak, impoverished, falling out, or affected with dandruff, dryness, or any other scalp condition, if you wish to have your hair grow again, and to be as beautiful as it should be, use "Harlene Hair-Drill". It is the duty of a woman to keep her hair in the best possible condition. Rowland's Macassar Oil does this. It is a hair restorer and beautifier.

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1. A Bottle of "Harlene" the true hair restorer for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth.
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Sailings from Hongkong:
"EURYMEDON" ... via Panama ... 3rd Nov.
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDEKAN	"HINSANG"	Sat., 25th Oct., Noon.
SEANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Tues., 28th Oct., Dlight.
SEANGHAI via DALNY	"TUNGSHING"	Tues., 28th Oct., 2 p.m.
SEBASTIA & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Tues., 28th Oct., 3 p.m.
TIENHAI via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO	"CHUNSENG"	Thurs., 30th Oct., Dlight.
MANILA	"LICHANAN"	Fri., 31st Oct., 2 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 7th Nov., 2 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
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TIENTSIN LINE.—A twice weekly service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
TRADE GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Steamers, calling at Swatow, for Straits Settlements are required to produce official documents of their tonnage and crew, and to be licensed by the Government.
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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to ENHRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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C. N. C.
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 25th Oct. 4 P.M.
HOIHOW and BANGKOK	"KWANGSE"	On 25th Oct. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 27th Oct. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 28th Oct. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 28th Oct. Noon.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HOIHOW	"KAIPOH"	On 30th Oct. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 30th Oct. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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(Occupying 4 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY	28th Oct. at 1 P.M.
"HAIKUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY	31st Oct. at 1 P.M.
"QUINERBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY	4th Nov. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

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S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 2nd, 1919.
S.S. "QUADOR"	Dec. 21st, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC COAST SERVICES, LTD.

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
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RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
PRINCESSIN	1st November	3rd Dec.	13th Dec.
KHIVA	1st November	3rd Dec.	13th Dec.
NOVARA	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	13th Nov.	29th Nov.
DILWARA	16th Dec.	3rd Jan.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S. Leave Hongkong (about) / Due Calcutta about

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
DUNERA	24th Oct. at 10 A.M.	29th Oct. (Shanghai)
NOVARA	7th Nov.	1st Nov.
DILWARA	Dec. 4th	7th Dec. (Shanghai)

Tickets interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 5 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passengers, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
13, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU (omitting Manila)	Saturday	1st Nov. at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU	Saturday	22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
Port Said and Marseilles.

KAGA MARU	Sunday	3rd Nov. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA MARU	Friday	14th Nov. at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	Saturday	25th Oct. at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Wednesday	19th November.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran,
SAN Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU	Saturday	2nd Nov. at 11 a.m.
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SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU	Sunday	2nd November.
YAMAGATA MARU	Beginning	of November.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

KANAGAWA MARU	Sunday	2nd Nov.
NAGATO MARU	Wednesday	19th Nov.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU	Saturday	22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Saturday	23rd Dec. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOSAN MARU	Monday	25th October.
TAMA MARU	Thursday	30th October.
KAWACHI MARU	Friday	31st October.
MISHIMA MARU	Wednesday	5th Nov. at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, L'pool, Antwerp, E'dam, H'burg etc.)

DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg)	Monday	27th October
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Thursday	30th October.
TATSUNO MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg)	Middle	of Nov.
TENSHIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	End	of Nov.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293

YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
* SHINYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 29th
* PERSIA MARU	9,000	Nov. 14th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 28th (from Kobe)
KORRA MARU	20,000	Dec. 2nd
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	Dec. 6th
TENYO MARU	22,000	Dec. 19th

* omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG (via VALPARAISO) via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA
AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 31, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SPHINX" 20,000	On or about 29th Oct.
	"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000	On or about 1st Nov.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 2nd Nov.
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SHANGHAI	"SCHARNHORST" 20,000	On or about 30th Nov.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET.

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CELESTES MARU"	Saturday	8th November.
"ALPS MARU"	End	of November.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with trans-shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS,
MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU"	Monday	17th November.
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BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU"	Tuesday	4th November.
"SAIGON MARU"	Beginning	of November.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"SHISEN MARU"	Saturday	1st November.
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SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

"MADRAS MARU"	Middle	of November.
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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU"	Thursday	13th November.
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JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU"	Sunday	28th Oct. at 10 A.M.
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For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

Freight and Passengers

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
15,000 tons, 10,300 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING"	Nov. 4th.
"CHINA"	Nov. 22nd.
"NILE"	Dec. 27th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
100 House Street.
Tel. 1943

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.—	October 24th.
Telegraphic Transfer	484
Bank Bills, on demand	484
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	484
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	484
Credit, at 4 months' sight	484
Discountary Bills, 6 months' sight	47
ON PARIS.—	
Bank bills, on demand	—
Credit, at 4 months' sight	231
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	93
Credit, at 60 days' sight	94
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	212
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	212
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	184
ON MANILA.—On demand—Fusion	194
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	184
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	212
ON HONGKONG.—On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	nom.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	4 50 n
GOLD LEAF, 100 Ru., per taal	33.00 n
SIER SILVER, per ru.	61 d.

SUBSIDIARY CONTENT

SUBSIDIARY CODES		
		Per cent
Hongkong	30 cents piece	90.00 Discount
Hongkong	10 " "	0.08 " "
Canton	30 " "	1.75 Premium
Canton	10 " "	0.00 " "

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**. Balances may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 34 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer as their option balances of \$100 or more to the **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK** to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSIT** at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**
N. J. STARR

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED,
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL	
CHARTER, 1892.	
Capital Subscribed	Yes 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	27,500,000
Reserve Funds	8,530,000

**BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE
CHINE**

(FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	F. 75,000,000
PAID UP	F. 37,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. F. 25,000,000	subscribed by the Government
of the Chinese Republic.)	

Chairman of the Board	André Berthelot
of Directors	
General Manager	A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Marseilles	Canton
Peking	Saigon
Shanghai	Hankow
Tientsin	Yunnan
Hongkong	Yuehsien
Hanoi	Foochow

THE BANK OF CHINA
行銀國中

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY
FEDERATIONAL MANDATE OF
13TH NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorised Capital	...	\$26,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	\$13,278,808
Reserve Funds	...	3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haiding, Tungchow. (NORTHERN):
 Miyun, Chohaiien, Pahiien, Nylanien.
 (EASTERN) (CHINA): Tientsin, Beijing,
 Lohai, Tsingtau, Tangchow, Shantung,
 Tungshan, Taining, Chohaiien, Wein-
 dian. (MANGCHOW): Changchun,
 Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang,
 Liacyanchow, Hebe, Haimingfu,
 Taonanfu, Harbin, Dailu, Antung,
 Ningbo, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan,
 Kuafu, Hankow, Ningta, Chang-
 chow, Taoyang, Yangchi, Yenchu, King-
 sien. (SOUTH): Hankow, Sheng, Ichang,
 (HUBAI): Changsha, (KIANGSU): Shang-
 hai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow,
 Chinkiang, Wunsh, Hanchowfu, Tung-
 chow, SOUTH: Tientsinpo (SHANTUNG):
 Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien,
 Lintsinhsien. (HAINAN): Taiyuan,
 Yunyang, Sinkiang, Kiangsu,
 (HONAN): Kaifeng, Chowkiakow, Hsu-
 sien, (KWANGTUNG) Hongkong, Canton,
 Swatow, Kiangchow, (FUKEI): Foochow,
 Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Chang-
 chowfu, Santaua, (CHIEKIANG) Hangchow,
 Shaoching, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wen-
 chow, Ningpo, Leachui, Ningbo, Haimen
 (KIAOTSU): Kiaotsu, Kiang, Kan-
 chowfu, Chintchenka, Ching. (AMUR):
 Wuhu, Ankiang, Pangow, Luchowfu,
 Tatung, Tungki, Leau. (SZECHUAN):
 (KWANGSOW): Kweiyangfu, (SHANSI):
 Shanxi, Hsuehsingfu, (SUICHOW):
 Kailihsing, Paochowchen (HABAI):
 Kaili, Fengchen, (USSA): Urga,
 Hailan.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

Paid-up Capital \$18,000,000
 Reserve Funds:-
 Sinking \$7,500,000, at 3% = \$15,000,000
 Silver \$21,000,000
 \$36,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$18,000,000

Court of Directors:
 J. A. PUGHMAN, Esq. - Chairman,
 Hon. Mr. R. V. D. PARK - Deputy Chairman
 J. W. C. BONNER, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.
 A. H. COMPTON, Esq. Hon. Mr. J. JOHNSTONE
 Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL W. L. FATTENDEN, Esq.
 C. S. GRUBBAY, Esq.

Chief Manager:
 Hongkong - N. J. STARR, Esq.
 Manager:
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LONDON BANKERS:
 LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER
 & PARRE'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of Two per
 cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
 ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
 For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum
 " 6 " 3 " " "
 " 12 " 4 " " "
 N. J. STARR,
 Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 11th, 1918.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 1818a Rue Lafitte, Paris.

Capital francs 50,000,000
Reserves francs 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Nankow	Singapore
Dairen	Peking	Tientsin
Hankow	Yokohama	Tourane
Hanoi	Fushan	Vladivostok
Harbin	Swatow	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National
 d'Escompte de Paris; Credit
 Foncier; Banque de France de
 Paris; Credit Industriel et
 Commercial; Societe Generale
 IN LONDON: The National Provincial
 & Union Bank of England Ltd
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris; Credit Foncier de France
 IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
 Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of banking and
 exchange business transacted.
 A. SIRE
 Acting Manager.
 Hongkong October 18, 1925.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital	£1,000,000
Subscribed	1,000,000
Paid-up	760,000
Reserve Fund & Rest	785,700

Branched:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK & MIDLAND BANK,
Ltd.

Branches:

Bombay	Galle	Katmehi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis	(Mauritius)		

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts
at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance
and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be
ascertained on application.
C. L. SANDES
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, April 11th, 1912. [84]

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—4, Des Vaux Road Central
Hankow Branch: Pandorf Building.

**DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING
SERVICE PROMPT.**

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits
bear Interest at Rates 5%, 4%, 3%,
respectively.

SPECIAL SERVICE
Inquiry on our
will be welcome.

**J. UGANG LY,
Manager.**

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. 901

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"
will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL on, or about
December 1st.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents

**KONINKYLKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.**
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP
"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on **November 11th**, to,
PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.
 This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.
 Wireless Telegraphy.
 For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,
Telephone No. 1574. Agents.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

SALES DEPT.-14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,
OFFICE-KING'S BUILDINGS

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

WORKSHOP-138, PRAYA EAST.

General Engineering & Electrical work.

Repair work of any description.

Electro-Plating (Silver and Nickel).

Tinning a speciality.

ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES

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FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
HONGKONG AGENTS FOR—
BROSSARD MOPIN & CO.